





## News Analysis

## Iran Referendum a Key to Crisis

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP) — The dilemma President Carter and his advisers face in the long siege in Iran is that they have been forced to rely on diplomatic machinery to deal with a crisis that inherently is not diplomatic.

It is a crisis ignited more by Iran's internal politics than by international policies. American officials have come to believe. And so, as they work their diplomatic channels from the situation room of the White House and the operations center of the State Department, officials concede frustration.

They have drafted their options for applying increasing diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran, but they recognize that this is a crisis that cannot be managed in any classical sense of options and pressures.

The fate of the hostages may hinge more upon a domestic event in Iran this Sunday and Monday — the referendum on the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's new constitution — than upon anything the President and his advisers can conjure, U.S. officials now believe.

And they concede that, after three weeks of siege, the crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is laced with a growing relationship that often develops in hostage-captor situations and that may prove more important in any solution of the crisis than the political pressures of traditional diplomatic-economic relationships.

## Domestic Political Crisis

As administration officials now see it, the current siege cannot be understood without considering the ayatollah's domestic political crisis.

Ayatollah Khomeini's battle to win the hearts and minds of his people is an internal battle that began with his rise to power after the shah was deposed.

This battle, at least, may be eased Sunday and Monday — when the ayatollah is expected to win overwhelming public ratification of the constitution he has sought and shaped. He apparently has been building toward the ratification in months of careful manipulation of public support and emotion.

Some administration officials believe that the Americans now held hostage in the U.S. Embassy are victims, most of all, of the ayatollah's efforts to marshal support for

his revolution, which had been floundering in its own disorder.

In February, Ayatollah Khomeini faced the end of one revolution but the onset of another — a struggle to build a consensus out of chaos and to shape the Islamic state he had sought during his many years in exile while Mohammed Reza Pahlavi reigned as shah.

After the shah was deposed, Iranian leaders began a prolonged debate over a new constitution, and in July a draft constitution was produced.

The ayatollah approved the publication of the draft but did not endorse the document. Instead, in an effort to move further toward an Islamic state, he convened a council of experts to review the draft constitution, stacking the council with hand-picked members.

Council members were elected publicly, but the turnout was slight.

The ayatollah moved swiftly to

## Russia Reported Ready to Begin Troop Pullouts

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is expected to begin withdrawing troops from East Germany in the next few days under the forces reduction program announced by President Leonid Brezhnev in a speech in East Berlin last month.

The East German Foreign Ministry today invited Western journalists based in East Berlin to attend "an event connected with the speech of President Brezhnev on Oct. 7," when the Soviet leader said that he would pull out 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks as a sign of Soviet goodwill on the question of East-West arms reductions.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to give details of the planned event, saying only that it would take place in the next few days. But informed sources said that it would involve the first withdrawals of men and equipment, scheduled for completion by next October.

The pullout appeared to be timed to foreshadow a NATO council meeting on Dec. 12 to decide on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Diplomats said that Moscow evidently hoped the withdrawal of troops and tanks would encourage missile opponents within NATO to press other NATO leaders to seek negotiations with the Kremlin.

Moscow has 400,000 troops and 7,000 tanks based in East Germany as the front line of Warsaw Pact forces facing the Western NATO alliance.

marshal public support. He also mounted a series of public attacks on the Kurds, identifying them as enemies of the revolution.

Meanwhile, as American officials have analyzed it, the ayatollah's council of experts was making major alterations in the draft constitution, inserting a more heavily Islamic orientation. The final document would make Ayatollah Khomeini the leader for life and would give him virtual veto over all legislation.

By late October, with the new constitution almost completed, there was growing concern in secular factions of the Iranian leadership. Mehdi Bazargan, who was premier at the time, and others submitted a petition to Ayatollah Khomeini calling for the disbanding of the council of experts on grounds that it had exceeded its mandate.

Until then, the ayatollah had been building support internally by attacking the Kurds, the Americans and even the Russians as enemies of his Islamic revolution. But, as Mr. Bazargan went to Algiers for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution (he met with Carter adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski while there), the ayatollah had turned his rhetoric into a hard-line anti-American stand.

The shah had been in Egypt, Morocco, the Bahamas, and Mexico — without Iranians taking international law into their own hands to demand his return. But, when the shah entered the United States, self-acclaimed students overran the U.S. Embassy — with the support of Ayatollah Khomeini, as eventually became clear.

The United States and the shah were a target of opportunity for the ayatollah, administration officials have concluded, and became emotionally powerful rallying points for the ayatollah.

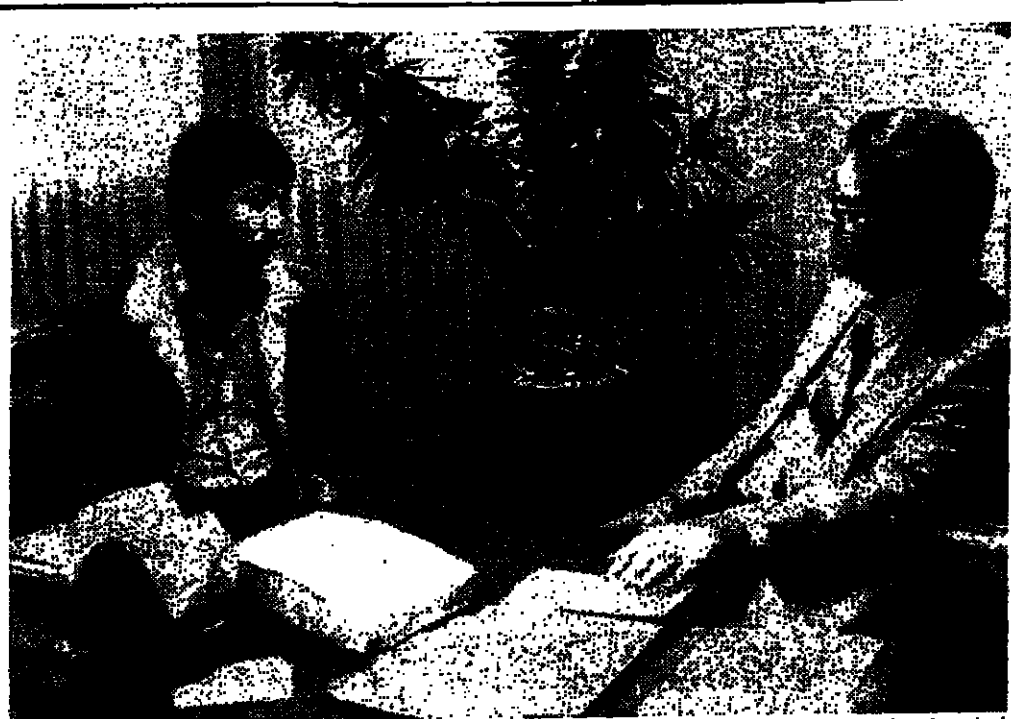
Another factor now entering into the situation is the celebration of the Muslim holiday of Muharram, ending in a wave of public emotion just before the scheduled referendum on the constitution.

The crest of anti-shah and anti-American fervor plus the emotion of the religious holiday should guarantee overwhelming approval in the referendum, U.S. officials believe.

They see the referendum as the most significant event in the Iranian revolution since the shah was deposed. It is an event, they say, that will change the situation in Iran and may offer hope for a peaceful conclusion to the embassy siege.

## 9 Die in Fireworks Blast

TAIPEI, Nov. 30 (UPI) — An explosion in a fireworks factory killed at least nine persons and injured 31 today in Tachia, central Taiwan, police sources said.



AWAITING DEPORTATION — Iranian student Ali Aminian talks with Richard Mitchell, vice president of student services at Central State University in Edmond, Okla., about completing degree requirements. Mr. Aminian was to be deported for visa violations. The student says he is eager to return to Tehran and join the anti-U.S. demonstrations.

## Shift of Forrestal Called Routine

## U.S. Carrier Sails for Mediterranean

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 30 (NYT) — The aircraft carrier Forrestal sailed for the Mediterranean Sea Wednesday in a move that will increase U.S. air power in the Middle East at least temporarily, U.S. Navy officials disclosed yesterday.

In addition, naval officers said that the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, ordered to the Indian Ocean last week, had joined the aircraft carrier Midway Wednesday in the Arabian Sea. The Kitty Hawk is accompanied by five warships.

The Forrestal left its home port in Mayport, Fla., on a deployment to the Mediterranean that was planned many months ago, the naval officers said here. They denied rumors that the carrier had left earlier than expected and indicated that the move was routine.

## Requires Refueling

With two aircraft carriers already in the Mediterranean, the United States thus has four aircraft carriers within striking distance of Tehran and will have five within range in about a week, the officers said. Among them they will have about 350 aircraft.

Striking Tehran from either the Mediterranean Sea or the Arabian Sea, however, would require refueling in the air. The naval officers said that this was possible now, but some U.S. military sources recently have said that it was a difficult pro-

cedure. Officials in Washington have been reluctant to discuss the range and refueling capacities of the aircraft from the carriers.

In addition, the United States would need permission from the Turkish government, an ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to fly across Turkey if an attack was ordered from the carriers in the Mediterranean.

The Forrestal is scheduled to replace the carrier Independence, which is due to return to the United States just before Christmas in what naval officers also said was a routine move. Even so, that will give

the United States three aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean for a few weeks in December.

The naval officers said that they did not know whether the Independence would return as scheduled because the decision must be made in Washington. The carrier Midway was scheduled to leave the Arabian Sea after joint exercises with British ships but has remained in the area.

The other aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean is the Nimble, among the largest of the nuclear-powered carriers. It is scheduled to remain there.

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday prayers at a village mosque near his rest house north of Cairo, repeated an offer of sanctuary that he had made earlier this month. "Our position remains like it is. We are ready to receive him," Mr. Sadat said. The Egyptian leader asserted that he was "not at all" influenced by Mexico's decision.

Mr. Sadat's press secretary said that the Egyptian leader's Boeing 707 was standing by at Cairo's airport to go to New York to get the shah "if he wishes to come to Egypt."

## Shah Seeks Help

A spokesman for the shah said that the former ruler had asked for President Carter's help in leaving the United States for a new sanctuary. He did not say where he wanted to go or what he expected of Mr. Carter. The shah "wishes to reiterate his intention to leave the United States as well as his request to the administration for assistance in so doing," the spokesman said.

There was no immediate comment from Washington on the request. In sticking to his offer, Mr. Sadat seemed motivated by gratitude for the shah's assistance to Egypt in the past, by a desire to help the United States out of its current predicament and by humanitarian concerns. At a news conference on the Iranian affair earlier this month, Mr. Sadat confidently declared that "we are ready to meet the consequences, wherever they are."

Sources in Cairo said that nine Egyptian diplomats remaining in Tehran were summoned to Cairo earlier this week and that other Egyptian embassies had been told to prepare for possible demonstrations by Iranian students in their capitals. Iran broke relations with Egypt last March in protest over its peace treaty with Israel.

The United States demanded today that Iran allow the 50 hostages to be seen, acknowledging that it can account for only some of those held captive. "We have no way of telling what the condition is of the great majority of these people," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said. "Let us and the rest of the world know how

each and every one of those hostages are."

Outside the embassy, hundreds of thousands of Moslem demonstrators marched after Moslem Sabbath prayers at Tehran University on the 10th day of Muharram, the most emotional holy day of the Shiite Moslem year.

For the first time since the series of anti-U.S. demonstrations began after the seizure of the embassy, demonstrators brought out posters today purporting to show U.S. atrocities against Iranians.

Ayatollah Khomeini, in one of his sharpest attacks, said yesterday that President Carter and previous U.S. presidents should stand trial as "accomplices" of the deposed shah.

The Iranian ruler said that, "just as we demanded and are demanding the trial of [the shah], and God willing, we shall put him on trial, so we shall also demand the trial of the presidents — those who were accomplices in the crimes, whatever their positions, be it Carter, [Richard] Nixon or [Lyndon] Johnson."

He also took the occasion to praise the draft constitution for Iran's Islamic republic, which is to be voted upon in a referendum this weekend. Failing to ratify it, he said, would be "wasting the blood of the martyrs" killed in bringing down the shah.

Both the United States and Iran found support for their positions in the hostage dispute in demonstrations and statements around the world.

In Dublin, European Economic Community members urged Iran "most strongly" to release the hostages at the embassy. A statement issued at the end of a two-day meeting of EEC heads of state said that the seizure of the embassy and the taking of hostages was "a flagrant breach of international law."

In Washington, an estimated 350 supporters of the Khomeini regime, most of them Iranians, marched about a mile to a park near the State Department. There were no serious incidents, although someone hurled an egg at the demonstrators and hit a placard. The marchers were escorted by police. Spectators shouted, "Deport, deport, deport!" and "Go back to Iran!"

In Bangkok, four "explosive devices" went off in the fish pond of the U.S. Embassy but caused no damage or injuries, an embassy spokesman said. Extra security was sent to the embassy, and police were investigating the explosions.

In Kuwait, several thousand Kuwaitis and Iranians converged on the U.S. Embassy today and were dispersed by Kuwaiti security

## He May Have Got \$10.1 Million

## Papers in U.S. Court Link Payments, Shah's Brother

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP) — A Houston engineering company has said in court papers here that "all or a portion" of \$10.1 million it paid in commissions to obtain the contracts for two huge timber projects in Iran may have gone to Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi, brother of the deposed shah.

The payments, made by a subsidiary of International Systems and Control Corp. between 1972 and 1977, went into five bank accounts in Geneva, Paris and New York City.

In a telephone interview yesterday, ISC's senior vice president, Herman Frietsch, said there was no direct evidence that the prince got the money. But Mr. Frietsch added: "I'm not denying that the prince was involved and that he used his influence."

The ISC case and the light it sheds on royal involvement in the Iranian economy is significant, because the new regime has charged that the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and his relatives "plundered" the country and shifted billions of dollars abroad for their personal enrichment.

The ISC case, as well as information provided by informed U.S. sources, indicates that the royal family's involvement in the Iranian economy was far more sweeping than has yet been shown.

"The experience was that members of the royal family weren't in competitive fields of the economy," Mr. Frietsch said yesterday.

Prince Abdul Reza's key role in decisions affecting Iran's burgeoning forest-products industry emerges in documents filed in District Court here in connection with a Securities and Exchange Commission suit against ISC. The SEC charged the company in July with paying at least \$23 million in bribes

in Iran and six other foreign countries.

The internal company documents chronicle the successful efforts of ISC's Canadian subsidiary, Hurter Ltd. (SHL), to become prime contractor for the Gilan Mazandaran timber, pulp and paper projects.

Contracts totaling \$243 million eventually were awarded to SHL. The documents show the prince played a key role in helping win approval despite congressional challenges from Japanese and other groups.

One of those designated by SHL to receive a commission payable to a numbered bank account in Paris was a Hafez Zia, described in an affidavit by SEC investigator as the "prince's sociate."

In an April, 1974, memorandum SHL was advised that "the SEC keeps complaining about commissions in our payments."

In November of that year, Zia, a Swiss citizen, wrote that SHL's bid for the Mazandaran project also included "performance" and "financial" obligations toward the prince punctuated by "interventions."

Mr. Zeier's reports describe the prince intervening in November and December of 1974 during a crisis caused by an expected change in an unidentified company's bid for the Mazandaran project.

At one point, the minister of culture threatened to turn the shah evidence of "unethical attitude" by Mr. Zeier reported. However, difficulties were resolved in a meeting between the prince and agriculture minister. On Dec. 1974, SHL received the Mazandaran contract, an apparent approval of the shah.

In March, 1975, the shah ordered a major campaign against corruption and, among other things, ordered an investigation of a million contract awarded to 1973 for the Gilan project.

On March 7, Mr. Zeier, SHL's local agent, Shams (Shams) Golestan, reported the prince was told by the very last minute that the industrial project in the Mazandaran had to be awarded "in a hurry."

"According to Shams, meant loss of income to the of 150-210 million [million] after having lost the attention project, the prince said that he would be compensated a project presented by ISC, Gulf, Mr. Zeier wrote. The project, which was to have mineral development, never materialized, Mr. Frietsch of ISC said yesterday.

ISC acknowledged in its reply to the government's suit that it paid a total of \$10.1 million in commissions abroad, named by Mr. Golestan. On the Citibank account in Paris, other two were at the Swiss Corp. in Geneva and the National Bank of Chicago in Park.

"All or a portion" of the \$10.1 million was paid to the prince, said in its response. "The way to tell who finally got it," Frietsch said yesterday.

Efforts to locate Prince Reza this week were unsuccessful. Telephones once listed to the Golestan in Geneva, Baltimore, Fla., and Paris were no longer in service.

Earlier, the SEC had obtained order restraining ISC from divulging any of its assets pending outcome of the suit. It also was an injunction against the company making payments in violation of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

In its response to the government's complaint, ISC's attorney claimed that payments to the Golestan and Mr. Naraghi were commission fees to private Iranian businessmen who were not employed by the Iranian government. Also submitted in defense was a statement from Iranian Ministry of Justice that Prince Abdul Reza was "engaged in private business for his own mercenary purpose."

"Everybody we knew who was competing for business over had some arrangement," Frietsch said. "You had to have local agent just to get into game."

He said the Gilan project, stalled, is 95 percent completed. Mazandaran is 20 percent done. He added that SHL is owed \$10 million on the Iranian project.

## British Steel Proposes New Employee Cuts

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp. proposed a new round of job cuts today to help trim losses and cope with forecasts of declining demand for its output.

Bob Scholey, the company's chief executive officer, told leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest of about a dozen unions representing workers employed by the firm, that British Steel would like to reduce the number of people directly employed in steelmaking by up to 55,000, leaving a 100,000-person workforce in that sector.

A union spokesman said the reaction of its executives was "an immediate explosion." A protest strike may be called, he added.

The 55,000-person reduction would include 15,000 steelworkers whose jobs are already threatened as a result of previously announced plant closures, plus 40,000 more from closures yet to be disclosed.

The corporation's total workforce is about 182,000 persons, but nearly 30,000 are not employed in making iron and steel.

Mr. Scholey said the company needs a manning level consistent with an annual production capacity of 15 million metric tons of crude steel, down from 20 million tons at present.

## Thatcher Defeated on EEC Budget Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

have to start out from there and see where we get. We have to try to work out a genuine compromise."

One point was left vague as the European leaders departed tonight for their capitals. A communiqué said that they had agreed on the need to reach rapid solutions to a number of outstanding community problems, including fisheries, energy policy and international trade in lamb and mutton.

Briefing French correspondents, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that such solutions must be reached before the next summit meeting could take up the British problem. Mrs. Thatcher said that there was "no linkage" between the issues, and Mr. Jenkins supported her assertion.

Both the French and the West Germans were bitter about Mrs. Thatcher's tactics, and so were

some smaller countries. A German spokesman said the British prime minister had "lectured" her colleagues like 10-year-olds, and President Giscard d'Estaing said it remained to be seen whether Britain could learn proper "community behavior."

Mrs. Thatcher said the \$700 million by which the eight countries had agreed to reduce Britain's contribution constituted part of the answer to the problem. The other part, she said, should come from an increase in community spending in Britain — an idea that was also mentioned in the communiqué.

Such spending, the British leader said, could come in areas like agriculture, coal mining and transportation, and would make it possible for the British government to divert its money to other purposes. At the foot of the British problem is the fact that Britain, alone among com-

munity members, has few good farmers. It imports foodstuffs from nonmember countries on which pays a levy to the market, and benefits little from market spending, 70 percent of which goes to farm subsidies.

It will now be up to Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, the head of the European Council, to find a scheme acceptable to all. It is authorized by the community to convene a new meeting of the council "as soon as the conditions for such a meeting have been fulfilled." In other words, as soon as there is reason to believe agreement is possible.

"We must hope that the climate improves," said Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland, the outgoing community president, "although I cannot say of now that I see any real prospect of quick improvement."



## Meet Lena Wälinder

Our woman in Moscow. With the tough job of SAS Station Manager at Sheremetyevo Airport. Responsible for all SAS flights including the SAS Trans-Siberian Express to Tokyo.

Swedish and a graduate of Uppsala University, Lena speaks Russian, English, German and French. But it was not Lena's linguistic ability which landed her this job! She was selected for her experience gained as a load control supervisor, dispatcher and station manager.

In a male-dominated field, Lena excels with her attention to detail. She once drove 250 kilometers from Moscow to deliver a suitcase to a salesman whose samples arrived late. "It was worth it, he won the contract."

Lena Wälinder is the type of SAS person who works for you. We believe a company is as good as its people.

**SAS**  
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

Fly the Viking Jet to Moscow, Tokyo and all around the world



## Carter Retaliation in Letelier Case

## S.-Chile Ties: Reduction Seen

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — President Carter has decided to reduce U.S. diplomatic, military and economic relations with Chile in retaliation for the three former secret police officers to stand trial for murder in Chile, administration officials said yesterday.

Actions will include reducing U.S. Embassy and military staffs in Santiago, cutting off U.S. credits and barring future U.S. guarantees for projects in Chile by the United States Export Bank and the Overseas

Private Investment Corp., the officials said.

In addition, the administration will examine critically any Chilean applications for loans from international financial institutions and requests for government licenses required for exports of strategic materials or advanced technology to Chile.

In his announcement of the decisions, expected shortly, President Carter will accuse Gen. Augusto Pinochet's government of condoning "an act of international terrorism," the officials said. The reference is to the bombing of an automobile in Washington on Sept. 21, 1976, that

killed Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean Cabinet minister and diplomat, and an American woman, Ronni Moffitt.

Michael Townley, a U.S. citizen who served as an agent for Chile's secret police agency known as DINA, confessed that he planted the bomb in the car carrying the two victims. But he said that three DINA officials had helped plan the assassination.

The three, Gen. Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, the chief of DINA, at the time of the murders, Col. Pedro Espinoza and Capt. Armando Fernandez Lario, were indicted for murder in August, 1978, by a federal grand jury in Washington.

Mr. Townley, who served as a government witness and was consequently allowed to plead guilty to a single count of conspiracy to murder a foreign official, is serving a term of 40 months to 10 years. Two other Chilean cases, Guillermo Novo Samped and Alvin Ross Diaz, were convicted of murder and given life sentences for assisting Mr. Townley in the bombing plot.

Living in exile in Washington after the Chilean armed forces overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende in 1973, Mr. Letelier became an active critic of Chile's ruling military junta and had been stripped of his citizenship by that government a few days before his death.

"Paid Assassination" — Chile's chief justice, Israel Borge, denied the United States request for extradition of the DINA officers in May on the grounds that the evidence was based on what he called a "paid accusation" by Mr. Townley.

Washington appealed the ruling to a five-judge Chilean Supreme Court panel, which not only unanimously rejected the extradition request on Oct. 1, but ruled out any trial for the three officers in Chile. The three, who had been held for 450 days, were set free.

According to administration officials, President Carter's announcement of the retaliatory measures will say that the evidence against the three officers would "almost ensure" their conviction in a fair trial, and will accuse the Chilean government of making no effort to prosecute or even to investigate them on its own.

President Carter resisted requests from U.S. critics of the Pinochet government, both inside and outside Congress, for more drastic measures against Chile, including a break in diplomatic relations and a ban on loans by private American banks.

"The measures we are taking constitute the best and the right response," an administration official said. "If we restricted private bank lending to Chile we feel it would hamper the proper functioning of the whole international banking system."

## U.S. Program for Low-Income Students

## Head Start: Long-Term Success Reported

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Low-income students who participated in such preschool programs as Head Start in the 1960s did better in school for many years afterward, according to followup studies.

The studies of 820 such children were summarized and evaluated by a research team headed by Dr. Irving L. Loeber and Richard D. Loeber at Cornell University, N.Y. They showed that the students were generally held back in school less frequently, were placed in special education classes less often, scored better than a control group on mathematics achievement tests, had a better self-image and scored higher on intelligence tests for at least three years after the preschool programs ended.

In some cases, according to Dr. Bernard Brown, a research analyst at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, these benefits continued for five to six years after completion of the preschool programs.

## Head Start Helped

The studies — which Dr. Brown said are only the latest in a series over the last few years — "refute the notion that the results of 'early intervention' are worthless," he said.

Preschool enrichment programs such as Head Start that are formed with relatively small groups, that include parental involvement and make special efforts to improve the children's use of language, use educational toys and foster an atmosphere designed to encourage learning and self-acceptance, were hailed in the early 1960s as a possible educational benefit for low-income children.

## Danish Currency Devalued by 5%

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The Danish kroner was worth 5 percent less on international markets today after a devaluation was announced by the government last night as part of its plan to bolster Denmark's economy.

On Nov. 4, the government froze wages, prices and rents through Dec. 31. The annual inflation rate is 10.9 percent, largely because of oil imports.

The kroner was last devalued Sept. 24, when it lost 5 percent against the West German mark and 3 percent in relation to other currencies in the European Monetary System.



LAST GALLONS — Workers at the Smirnoff Vodka plant in Menlo Park, Calif., prepare some of the last gallon bottles to be produced in the United States. The U.S. liquor industry is moving to conform to the federal regulations mandating its conversion to metric system. Beginning on Jan. 1, the largest spirits bottles sold will be 1.75 liters (59.2 fluid ounces).

## Study Backs Windfall Profits Tax

## End of U.S. Oil Prices Control Is Urged

Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — Two economists said in a study made public this week that price controls on oil are costing Americans more than \$3 billion a year because they foster excessive demand, discourage domestic production, and invite the government and private industry in unnecessary red tape.

The two, Kenneth Arrow, a Stanford economics professor and 1972 Nobel laureate, and Joseph Kalt, a Harvard economics instructor, said that decontrolling domestic oil prices would yield gains in efficiency within the national economy so that the corporate gainers could compensate consumer losers and still remain better off.

The study backed the so-called windfall profits tax as a reasonable method of offsetting higher prices paid by consumers to producers of petroleum products.

## Decontrol Positive

While decontrol would transfer about \$7 billion from consumers to producers, current taxes would reduce this amount to about \$3.8 billion, and a windfall tax would pare it still further.

"The net result would be positive for the national economy, but not a very big positive," Professor Arrow said.

The 47-page study, entitled "Petroleum Price Regulation: Should We Decontrol?" was released on Wednesday by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, a group that tends to be conservative.

The Arrow-Kalt study concluded that petroleum price controls lead to an inefficient use of resources due mainly to an underproduction of domestic crude and an overconsumption of foreign oil, the latter induced by artificially low prices.

## Annual Waste

"Every barrel of crude oil now imported produces goods and services that are worth less to the American public than the cost of acquiring the oil from foreign sellers," the study said, estimating the "annual waste" at about \$500 million.

On the demand side, petroleum price regulations discourage domestic production and encourage the importation of foreign oil. Every extra barrel of oil that is imported could be replaced by output that uses national resources worth less than the payment made to the sellers of foreign oil," the authors added. They estimated this loss at a minimum of \$2 billion a year.

The study estimated that oil producers spent an extra \$500 million a year to administer federal petroleum regulations, while the government itself spent \$200 million yearly on such red tape. Such bureaucratic costs would vanish if there were decontrol, the authors contended.

They noted that slightly more than half of oil stocks are owned by people with incomes of \$50,000 a year or more and that thus the increased profits would go to those who need it least.

Yet they stated further that the current tax structure and a windfall profits tax would be a reasonable means for collecting income that could be redistributed either as cash rebates, to meet increased costs of home heating oil for instance, or lowering other taxes.

"Whether the direction of this redistribution is considered equitable depends on the standards of social justice that the concerned policy maker brings to the analysis," the authors added.

## Politics: New African Role for Leakey

By Charles P. Wallace

NAIROBI, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The Leakey family has carved out a special niche in East Africa.

Leakeys and Mary Leakey, pioneer archaeologists, gained worldwide attention by unearthing artifacts pointing to East Africa as the cradle of mankind. Their son, Richard, followed in their footsteps and became an anthropologist of international standing, author of several best-selling books, and director of Kenya's national museums.

Now Richard's younger brother, Philip, has brought fame to the Leakey name in another area — politics. On Nov. 8, Philip Leakey defeated eight opponents to become the first white popularly elected to Kenya's Parliament since independence in 1963.

President Daniel Arap Moi three weeks later named him an assistant minister for environment and natural resources, a new office which will specialize in game management.

## 'Didn't Care'

While an international following may still clutch the 30-year-old Philip, he is an unmistakable hero in Kenya. Well-wishers throng about him on street corners, slapping his back with congratulations or asking a favor.

"My decision to enter politics naturally didn't please many," Mr. Leakey said. "Many Kenyans tended to disagree with me, both whites and blacks. As a matter of fact, some thought I was crazy, but I didn't care."

Since his election, Mr. Leakey has been pushed forward as an example of Kenya's moderate and successful race policies. Some even point to him as an object lesson for whites in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, an analogy with which Mr. Leakey does not appear entirely comfortable.

"Look, I consider myself first and foremost an African," he said shortly after his election. "The color of my skin makes absolutely no difference one way or the other."

But even Mr. Leakey concedes that many of his rivals for the parliamentary seat in Langata, which includes some of the wealthiest areas of Nairobi, ran against his whiteness. "They tried to use it against me but it worked against them," he said.

Mr. Leakey, who ran for the same seat in 1974 and finished a close second, feels that the voters this time found in him a refuge from the tribal politics which are prevalent in much of the country. "Let's face it, I'm the only one of the bunch who can claim to be free of tribalism and can be a fair representative for everybody regardless of ethnic origins," he said.

Although there are a substantial number of white Kenyans in Mr. Leakey's area — about 4,500 by Mr. Leakey's reckoning — only 186 voted in the election. This irritates him, but he says it convinces him as well that he was elected on the strength of a black vote.

"If someone is going to nationalize that land, then that black farmer is going to fight to keep it," Mr. Leakey says. "If you give someone an asset he is going to think twice about change because he could suffer personally."

Mr. Leakey is a third generation Kenyan. His paternal grandfather emigrated to the country late in the last century. He was born and educated in Nairobi. Like all others of European descent the Leakey family was offered the choice at independence of becoming Kenyan or British nationals. They chose Kenya.

Asked about his livelihood outside politics, Mr. Leakey says that he has been in farming and geology and once led tourists on foot safaris along the Nguruman escarpment, where he built a tourist lodge.

Like all 158 members of Parliament, Mr. Leakey belongs to the Kenya African National Union, the country's only legal political party. He says he will spend most of his time during his five-year term trying to stimulate charity fund-raising for development, a process known as *harambee* in Swahili and popular in rural areas.

## Energy Interests Cited

## House Votes Against Ban On New Nuclear Reactors

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — The House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected yesterday a proposal to impose a six-month moratorium on the construction of new nuclear reactors.

Eight months after the accident at the Three Mile Island reactor, the House defeated by 254 to 135 votes an amendment that its supporters said would give the Nuclear Regulatory Commission an opportunity to concentrate on improving existing reactors, rather than licensing new ones.

The freeze on construction was offered as an amendment to the \$426.7 million authorization bill for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission during the 1980 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

Rep. Mike McCormack, D-Wash., the leading advocate of nuclear power in the House, said that the defeat of the moratorium proposal indicated Congress' "strong inclination to move forward aggressively with our nuclear energy program."

Rep. Edward Markey, D-Mass., the sponsor of the amendment, conceded defeat but stressed, "It is a good beginning, considering the 25 years of lobbying for nuclear energy and the very intensive effort by the utilities and the reactors manufacturers during the last few weeks."

Critics of the moratorium proposal warned during the debate that approval of the Markey amendment would worsen U.S. energy problems at a time when the dispute with Iran has undermined America's need for energy self-sufficiency.

Supporters of the moratorium said that congressional testimony three weeks ago by Joseph Hendrie, chairman of the NRC, had contributed to the amendment's defeat. Mr. Hendrie told the House Power and Energy subcommittee on Nov. 5 that the commission would not permit utilities to begin to operate or construct any new reactors for at least six months and possibly as long as two years.

Meanwhile, the House approved by 217 to 161 votes an amendment proposed by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., requiring the NRC to report to Congress within 120 days on a reactor-by-reactor basis how the 72 existing nuclear power plants

conform or do not conform to the commission's current safety requirements.

Mr. Bingham's amendment would also require the NRC to give Congress an updated list of all the unresolved safety issues pending before the commission and a schedule for their technical resolution.

While the Markey amendment was defeated and the Bingham amendment approved, the House postponed final action on the NRC authorization until sometime next week.

Mr. Markey, in urging the House to support his amendment, quoted the findings of the President's Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island that "with its present organization, staff and attitudes, the NRC is unable to fulfill its responsibility for providing an acceptable level of safety for nuclear power plants."

"This amendment is neither pro-nuclear nor anti-nuclear," Mr. Markey argued. "It is pro-safety."

Balanced against his appeal, however, was House concern over possible oil shortages. "The Ayatollah Khomeini will certainly be delighted if you support the Markey amendment on the NRC authorization bill," Rep. John Wyder, R-N.Y., wrote in a letter to all House members.

This amendment will send a clear signal to the terrorists in Iran and other Arab OPEC nations that our country lacks the resolve to utilize an available energy source and is willing to make itself more dependent than ever on Arab oil."

## Study Questions Safety of Sex for Pregnant Women

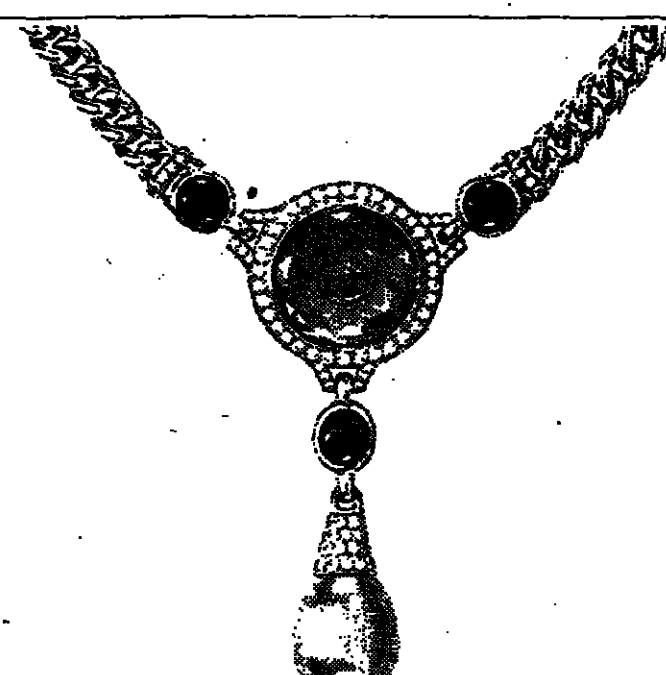
BOSTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — The widely held view that it is safe for pregnant women to have sex is questioned by a study published yesterday that found a higher incidence of infection leading to premature birth and fatal complications in infants whose mothers had intercourse while pregnant.

The study, based on a review of 26,886 pregnancies, found that newborn infants were two to three times more likely to die from the infection if their mothers had intercourse during pregnancy. The study, conducted by Dr. Richard Naeye of the M.S. Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pa., was published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

At the time that the study figures were gathered, the infection, involving the amniotic fluid that surrounds the fetus, caused 17 percent of the deaths of fetuses and newborn infants in the United States.

Dr. Naeye based his findings on statistics gathered by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke at 12 hospitals between 1959 and 1966. He noted that the infant death rate has diminished since then and that "deaths from cotized-related infections may be less frequent today."

The study found that women who had sex while pregnant were one-third more likely to develop the infection than those who did not. And when the infection occurred, it was almost five times more likely to kill the children of the sexually active women. Dr. Naeye suggested that couples may be able to reduce the chance of infection by cleanliness and the use of prophylactics.



BVLGARI

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING  
THE OPENING OF THEIR SHOWROOMS  
AT THE HOTEL PLAZA-ATHÉNÉE,  
27 AVENUE MONTAIGNE,  
PARIS.

TEL. 225 89 89 225 95 95

ROMA - 10 VIA DEL CONDOTTI  
NEW YORK - 10 RUE PIERRE  
GENÈVE - 10 RUE DE PÉRE  
MONTREAL - AVENUE DES ARTS

## Oregon Town Hunts Shark After Attack

CANNON BEACH, Ore., Nov. 30 (UPI) — Baited hooks have been suspended from a float anchored near here in an "unofficial community effort" to catch a shark that attacked a surfer earlier this week.

Dan Willard of Cannon Beach said yesterday that he and four other surfers were trying to catch a shark that attacked Kelpy Doudt, 26, on Tuesday. Mr. Doudt is recovering from serious wounds to his chest.

Mr. Willard, who said that he saw the dorsal fin of a shark near here again Wednesday, said that three baited hooks had been suspended from inner tubes and a crab float. The gear is tied to the rocks so that it can be dragged in for rebaiting, he said.

"It's an unofficial community effort," Mr. Willard said of the hunt for the attacker, reported to be a 15-foot great white shark.

tioned, will also investigate allegations that he collaborated with the enemy, solicited U.S. forces to lay down their weapons and conducted indoctrination courses.

Pfc. Garwood faces an Article 32 hearing, similar to a grand jury proceeding in civil courts, that will determine whether he should be prosecuted. If court-martialed and convicted of either desertion or collaboration, Pfc. Garwood could be sentenced to death.

"Unauthorized Absence" — Brig. Gen. David Barker, commanding general at Camp Lejeune, yesterday signed an order for the hearing and named Maj. T.B. Hamilton, a military judge, as presiding officer.

Capt. John Schmidt, public information officer for Camp Lejeune, said yesterday that the original charge against Pfc. Garwood, that of having deserted in 1965, had been reduced to a charge of unauthorized absence from Sept. 28, 1965, until March 22, 1979.

But an additional charge was filed alleging that Pfc. Garwood "deserted from the Marine Corps in 1967 in time of war," Capt. Schmidt said.

Capt. Schmidt said that charges resulting from Pfc. Garwood's behavior as a POW also were modified. Original charges that Pfc. Garwood caused an Army captain and a Marine corporal to be tortured were dropped, but the Corps now accused Pfc. Garwood of striking Army Pfc. David Harker and of verbally abusing Army 1st Sgt. Richard F. Williams, both POWs.

Pfc. Garwood, 33, who returned to the United States in March after spending 13½ years in Vietnam, contends that he was held prisoner there until his release this year. He has denied collaborating with the enemy.

YO. Nov. 30 (UPI) — Japan Premier Masayoshi Ohira to visit Middle East nations, Foreign Ministry sources



## EEC Stalls Mrs. Thatcher

It is immaterial whether one calls the just-concluded Common Market summit meeting in Dublin a defeat for Prime Minister Thatcher, or not. The important thing is that the threat of major disruption within the Community has been put off, at least until the next meeting. The last thing the West needs now is an internecine dispute. A threatened recession, a potentially angry missile debate with the Soviet Union and a precarious situation in the Middle East resulting from the trouble in Iran, argue persuasively for a bit of solidarity.

Prime Minister Thatcher must have known, despite the righteousness of her cause, that her negotiating partners (one is tempted to say adversaries) at the Common Market summit were not the Patriotic Front and the government of Bishop Muzorewa. The French and the West Germans will not roll over and play dead. Mrs. Thatcher has miscalculated badly if she thinks she can run them over. What's more, the potential for lasting bad blood that could poison EEC internal relations for years, transcends the continuing inequity in Britain's contribution to the Community's budget.

But the EEC will meet in Brussels in February or March — before the British budget against which the payment in question must be debited — and Venice in May. Britain will have another well-deserved day in court, and another — if the "steely" prime minister, who now says she is ready for compromise, keeps her cool. A "half a loaf," as she suggested before the Dublin meeting, may not be enough, but it is better than none, especially when an opportunity remains to get the other half later.

There is sympathy for the British position in all the EEC capitals, but there are also political considerations, especially in Paris and Bonn, that will not permit total capitulation to what Mrs. Thatcher calls a "broad balance" between Britain's contribution and its revenues. There is also opposition to revision of the Treaty of Rome, which would be required to accomplish Britain's goal.

Reasonable compromises have been offered, however, by both the EEC commission and the West German government. Bonn and the commission have made similar proposals that would reduce Britain's actual outlay by about 40 percent, which represents a bit less than Mrs. Thatcher's "half a loaf," but a lot less than her "broad balance." They can be accomplished without bending or revising existing EEC rules. And they are not so insignificant that Mrs. Thatcher could not make them palatable to her constituents — with, of course, the promise that she will ask for more another day.

The British have been burned twice by EEC entry. Food prices rose sharply when the joined and the British budget contribution has risen at a precipitous rate. But the former came as no surprise and the latter surely was not a major one. Britain, as the third poorest member of the Community deserves help. But Mrs. Thatcher would do well to remember that West Germany has general elections next year and France in 1981. Unless she proves more supple, she may find the leaders in Bonn and Paris rather unyielding when she next faces the electorate.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Iran Countdown

The Iran crisis, now almost a month old, is in what is almost certainly its most volatile phase. Friday was the Shiite Moslem holy day of peak popular emotion. Saturday is the scheduled opening of the UN Security Council's first formal address of the crisis. On Sunday, a referendum on Ayatollah Khomeini's proposed new Islamic constitution is to begin. Mexico's sudden decision not to renew the Shah's visa adds yet another level of complication. A countdown of great tension and uncertainty is building.

We offer no predictions on how events may unfold, but perhaps it is useful to point up some of the basic considerations. Of these, the most disturbing is the nature of the public authority in Tehran. A power struggle is going on related to the proposed constitution — that is, to the kind of country Iran is to become: completely closed in a particular Islamic tradition or at least somewhat open to the 20th century. The "closed" faction has just ousted a foreign minister representing the "open" faction. There is no denying that this throws additional doubt over how the regime will respond to the heavy and virtually unanimous international pressures to release the hostages.

President Carter, meanwhile, in his television appearance this week made a presenta-

tion carefully crafted for his two very different audiences. To Americans he gave the necessary assurances of faithfulness to the hostages and to U.S. credibility and honor. To Iranians he projected a stern insistence that the Iranian government is responsible for its captives, and a quiet warning of "the grave consequences which will result if harm comes to any" of them. Yet he left the ayatollah a way out, saying that the question of an international court or forum in which Iran could state its grievances is, though unprecedented, "a matter that can be pursued... it should be pursued under international law... [But] I don't think there's any forum that will listen to the Iranians make any sort of claim, justified or not, as long as they hold against their will and abuse the hostages, in complete contravention to every international law and every precept or every commitment or principle of humankind."

In brief, Jimmy Carter has done what he has had to do. And while there is a certain restiveness in some quarters on account of his patience and restraint, more than on any other occasion in his presidency he has become the embodiment of a unified national will. The ayatollah should understand this well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Jordan: A Special Case

Far from tarnishing Hamilton Jordan's name, the appointment of a special prosecutor in his case goes far toward clearing it. More important, the move suggests that even though Jordan is President Carter's closest aide, the administration is working to resolve the case in a way likely to win public confidence.

Attorney General Civiletti reported Thursday that a three-month Justice Department investigation of charges concerning cocaine possession turned up nothing worth prosecuting, and very little worth further investigation. But then Civiletti demonstrated how scrupulous the administration means to be. He interprets the 1978 Ethics in Government Act to mean that even this remaining investigation requires an independent prosecutor. That is because the charges, though minor, involve so high an official. The purpose of the act, after all, was to avoid the appearance of an administration clearing itself.

The way the episode has been handled so far reflects credit on the law, as well as the way Civiletti construes it. It has not produced anything like the political catastrophe some predicted. Jordan is still rightly presumed innocent and rightly retains his White House post. Meanwhile, the charges diminish in seriousness and substantiality.

The attorney general also correctly construed the law to prevent his department's

regular prosecutors from empanelling grand juries and coercing testimony from witnesses in the initial three-month investigation. Arthur Christy, the new special prosecutor, has full powers to determine whether the remaining coke-sniffing accusation is supported by substantial evidence. We assume he has the wide discretion to drop even substantiated charges if Justice Department policy would not allow prosecution of a less celebrated citizen. He is well-equipped by experience and ability to carry the case to a just conclusion.

We trust Christy also will pursue the question of whether Jordan was falsely accused out of malice. Doing so could discourage abuse of the law during the election campaign.

The Ethics Act has many critics, most notably prosecutors. They say it unfairly presumes lack of integrity in the Justice Department and they note, correctly, that this Watergate-inspired statute covers offenses far less severe than the high crimes of that scandal. But the scope of the law — broad as to offenses covered and selective in the officials affected — is one of its chief virtues. The issue here is not whether an accusation involves a minor offense but whether the result is credible. The process may temporarily inflate a coke snort into a federal case, but to a public that has come routinely to suspect cover-up, it is a price well worth paying.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago December 1, 1904

PARIS — An astonishing work by a boy of genius was produced at the grand concert at St. James Hall last Saturday, when Florizel van Reuter, the 12-year-old violinist and composer, conducted the funeral march which he had composed in memory of his little dog. It was strange to see the assurance with which the boy conducted a great orchestra. The interest attaching to this funeral march was added to by the fact that an epitaph had been written for the dog by the famous French poet Pierre Loti, which began: "Here lies a very little dog. Of pauper parentage, he was born this winter in the gutter, but had the good fortune to be adopted by a child of genius."

#### Fifty Years Ago December 1, 1929

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas inquiry into the burning alive of Connie Franklin, gassed war veteran, before the eyes of his sweetheart, as they were on their way to be married, is said to reveal the reign of the "hillbilly barons." These tyrants force peonage upon the illiterate people of the Ozarks, compelling them to work on their properties, and ply whips and rifles to enforce their backwoods despotism. The inquiry has revealed two other murders ascribed to this condition. Already Mountain View and its environs are silent under a reign of terror. One couple — the man, 80 and his wife, 40 — were whipped recently because they knew too much.



## Brave Old World

By James Reston

MOSCOW — Of all the major capitals of the world, Moscow seems to change more slowly than any other, with the possible exception of Peking. It has the spaciousness of an imperial city, with magnificent boulevards on a heroic scale, but it is somehow disappointing at the end of the 1970s, as if somebody had lost the plan.

The hub of the city around the Kremlin and Red Square is still spectacularly beautiful. Almost everything that is old seems pleasant and indestructible, while everything that is new seems old before it is even finished.

I came here for the first time in 1943 in the depths of World War II, when the Germans were at Smolensk, almost within artillery range of Moscow. The city then was black and almost deserted, and I had the eerie feeling that if you hailed a car in the echoing streets, it would vanish in the dark.

### Great Center

Yet one had the feeling even then that this elemental capital was unconquerable, and would emerge after the war, as it has, as one of the great centers of power in the world, and would repay its people for their terrible sacrifices.

In a way it has. The suburbs are full of high-rise apartment buildings, cheaply built and cheaply rented, but functional. A family can now at least live by itself instead of sharing quarters with other families — a major improvement.

There are many more cars in the streets. More food in the shops, and still long lines of people to get it. They are clearly better fed, better clothed and even in more colorful garments, with the most wonderful collection of warm fur and phony fur hats to be seen anywhere in the world.

And yet there is a puzzle. This nation has organized, or so we are told, one of the most efficient military establishments in the history of the world, and even in outer space, but it cannot seem to organize the civilian life of its people as well as other nations with less resources.

For example, they have a comparatively new Moscow airport building, but getting through customs there is a nightmare, and sometimes threatens to be a life-or-death matter. They are not looking for booze or dope or even for subversive literature — though they look through your books — but for gold and diamonds, counting them on your fingers and searching your baggage, as if you were a suspected criminal. There is nothing personal about this — they don't even look at you — but if you get through the crush within an hour, you're lucky, and one wonders how this will go next summer with the Olympic crowds, when, hopefully, they will have a new airport in Moscow, built by the Germans.

One lesson they have copied from the capitalist world: They know how to charge New York prices for small-town services and they make you pay in advance. A double room at the National Hotel costs about \$100 a night, but a breakfast of a couple of slices of salami and a cold-soft-boiled egg and a cup of coffee costs only \$2 and, if you're lucky, you have a view of the Kremlin.

Even so, it's worth the cost just to watch the Soviet people in the streets. They must be the most patient people of any great industrial capital in the world. It's a hard life, but it's better than it was, and they walk along in the thin noonday light with a kind of grim determination.

Meanwhile, President Brezhnev addresses the other leaders of the Communist Party here and tells them that the economy didn't do too well last year, that agricultural production was off again, and they had to produce more grain and conserve more fuel.

Also, it's announced that the 75-year-old Soviet premier, Alexei Kosygin, absent and ailing in recent months, has been supported if not replaced by his 74-year-old deputy Nikolai Tikhonov, and that Mikhail Gorbachev, 48, has been promoted to deputy membership on the ruling Politburo, in charge of agriculture — still leaving the member-

ship age of the Politburo at well over 70.

It's not quite clear what the Soviet leadership has against the rising generation, but it should be not be assumed that younger men are not playing a role in this government of old men.

There are for example middle-aged men here in the Soviet Academy of Sciences who are thinking beyond the contemporary disputes with the West to the larger problems of the world in the 1980s and beyond.

### Looking Beyond

One of them is Kosygin's son-in-law, Dzherman Gushchinski, deputy chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology, who is looking beyond the 1980s to the world problems of resources in the next century, and arguing that no nation — not the Soviet Union or the United States — can solve its problems alone, but all must work together for the joint management of limited human resources in the world before it's too late.

So it's a mixed and confusing picture in Moscow, not only a struggle between East and West, the old and the new, but a conflict of priorities in Moscow, as it is in Washington.

Moscow is changing very slowly, more slowly perhaps than any other industrial capital, but at least some officials here are just beginning to think that the major problems of the future are world problems that must be discussed more seriously with Washington and other capitals in the future than they have been in the past.

©1979, The New York Times.

### A No-Win Bid

## Communist Strategy In Portugal's Vote

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — The Portuguese Communist Party, arguably the most Stalinist in Western Europe, is fighting a tough campaign for the elections on Sunday with no intention of trying to win. Rather it wants to consolidate its position as the major counterpower in the country, five years after the 1976 revolution, by winning a large working-class support in labor and agricultural traditional strongholds.

Political analysts here describe communist election tactics as "classical" — involving splitting the left vote with attacks on Portugal's major party, the Socialists, and confronting a polarized struggle with the newly united rightists: an electoral front formed by Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and monarchists.

The PCP, unlike its Italian counterpart, is a long way from joining any national coalition government, and indeed it is debatable it would ever want to do so. Enrico Berlinguer's lessons have been carefully absorbed here. But the party jealously guards its position as a significant counterweight to those who come to power. Its record of organization and penetration at all levels of national life is impressive and was most clearly seen during the immediate post-revolutionary period of 1974-75.

### Pivotal

At that time, the party's influence in the military, the media, local authorities, key ministries, agriculture and labor, was highly significant. Today, five years later, this influence has diminished sharply in some areas but remains pivotal in others. Its leaders maintain, as they have done at previous elections, the party is making gains all over the country especially at the municipal level. And they underline the recent jump in membership which they say now stands at nearly 195,000. The party pulled 14.6 percent of the vote in the 1976 ballot and predicts it will pass the 20 percent mark this time.

That would be some 14 percent less than the figure needed for a majority government. And the PCP is candidly admitting that only the rightist alliance has any chance of this kind of electoral success at Christmas.

But the Communist Party strategy is not victory-oriented. It concentrates on retaining and increasing its working-class power base. Thus the secretary general, Alvaro Cunhal, at 65, the country's oldest political leader, reminds the Portuguese repeatedly that only the PCP unwaveringly defends the 1974 revolution.

This formula is aimed at ensuring that whoever rules after next month will have to take into account communist centers of influence. Especially in the trade union movement where their dominance gives them

powerful economic muscle. The PCP has so far successfully off combined Socialist and Democratic efforts to wrest control of the union structure from the right. But part of the price the right has paid for this battle has been rest in the Alentejo agricultural zone, south of Lisbon, the party disposes of some 400 co-style collectives set up after the revolution. For the PCP, the right's value lies in its diverse role, deflecting attention from real power struggle between the left, Communists and others in the industrial belt and among working class.

It has become commonplace to see the PCP as a permanent, to turn up the head-on conflict with the something most observers would be counterproductive. It is, however, controversy surrounding the recent death of two workers during a clash with the public guard. The party's workers were shot by a violent force while less than yet unpublished official evidence indicate that the death-dealing may not have come from men's rifles).

So the argument that more will be spilled and insecurity is ruled out. The more subtle than that. The PCP's diversions in the agricultural zone are directly related to it in crop production. Officially, the country's wheat production is down by 50 percent and corn a third in comparison with a year average to 1978. This means Portugal must import basic foodstuffs which alone count for more than 30 percent of total imports.

If this continues, when the try joins the European Economic Community (in the early 1980s) could end up paying 80 percent surcharge in Common Agricultural Policy levy fund, economists say country's weak economy could stand that for very long and nothing would crack. And if factors remaining unchanged, Alentejo continued as a pawn rather than a producing it would fit well with the PCP's desire to keep Portugal in the EEC. For PCP strategy in Portugal on the revolutionary socialism, the tactics a counterpoint to power.

Long-term success depends much on external factors: international developments. But he himself once told an interviewer that Portugal would never in type of parliamentary democracy. Western European countries have, even if the alternative the return of fascism.

©1979, International Herald Tribune

## Paradox in Carter's Future

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter formally will announce his campaign for re-election next week under circumstances as trying as any U.S. president has faced in a half century. His plans for an announcement-week fundraising and campaign tour are being held hostage, as these words are written, by the name Tehran street mobs which have imprisoned the U.S. Embassy staff — a grim reminder of the extent to which his fate, like theirs, is controlled by forces outside his command.

It has been Carter's destiny to occupy the Oval Office at a time when the presidency has become a pawn to the passions and politics sweeping the Gulf region. Those forces are at the root of the energy shortages, the rampant inflation and the grim prospect of military conflict which now confront this nation.

When it was suggested in this space, a few weeks ago, that time may have run out on Carter's chances to hold those destructive forces in check, some of my friends in the White House were vocal in their expressions of dismay and disagreement. One of the most admired of Carter's aides argued, with force, that, "This president has tried to address the fundamental problems facing the country." Carter has succeeded on a good many fronts, and even where unsuccessful, this aide said, "he has not failed for want of trying."

### True

All that is true. His record in office may not be the "nearly unparalleled achievement" the White House described in its recent 57-page booklet. But the most thorough, dispassionate analysis I have seen, by Prof. Jeff Fishel of American University, concludes that, "If one measures Carter's programmatic output against what was promised during the campaign, or against the comparable records of all presidents since Kennedy at this point in their administrations, the achievements are more impressive than what one might conclude from sampling any number of current popular commentaries."

Were Carter to end his presidency this week, rather than announce his bid for re-election, he would be credited with any number of significant contributions, ranging from the Egyptian-Israeli accord to Civil Service reform.

But his inability to tame the whirlwind in the Gulf has raised fundamental fears about the U.S. position in the world. At home, the energy-led inflation is eroding U.S. living standards and confidence in the future. The basic Democratic

constituent — symbolized by a full-time factory worker with three dependents — has suffered more than a 4 percent decline in his real after-tax weekly earnings since Carter became president.

For these reasons, Carter's campaign must consist, not only of a recital of accomplishments but of a plea that no one could have done better, given the circumstances, and that no one will do better than Carter if he has another four years to serve.

### 'Outsider'

But is there any reason to believe Carter would do better if granted a second term? Therein lies the central paradox of the coming campaign.

The crippling failure of Carter's first term stems from his cherished and self-proclaimed status as an "outsider."

As an outsider, he often has failed to recognize the legitimacy of the complex system of constituency representation, reflected in Congress, the bureaucracy and the interest groups. He often has failed to involve other leaders, with constituencies of their own, in the common tasks of governing, or to give them a substantial stake in the success of his policies.

Rather, he has relied on his own formidable intelligence, industry and dedication — and on a set of personal advisers which even now, although strengthened, includes some men who do not begin to measure up to his asserted standard of excellence.

Too often in this term, Carter has been captured by the conceit that his own mystique and communion with the "people" could substitute for the daily drudgery of coalition-building in Congress and the political realm. Even in his July 15 speech, acknowledging his failings as a leader, it was still the personal-

istic presidency he projected [the people] can help me design national agenda for the 1980s. Listen. And I will act. We're together."

But in reconstituting his cabinet and staff last summer, he granted recognition to the legitimacy of the constituent elements in Democratic party — from the orators to the minorities to the ingratulators.

Challenged for renomination has turned to those constituent leaders and has said, in effect, have it in your hands to save my name. A remarkable move, even when given the alternative supporting the last of the 1980s.

And therein lies the paradox: odds are against Carter's renomination. But if he were to be renominated and re-elected, it would, through his having enlisted the aid of those elements in the Democratic coalition which he scorned in the very elements that could sustain the basis of a governing coalition in his second term. If Carter is re-elected, he could be a better president. Because this time, he understands he had not done himself.

©1979, The Washington Post

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered. Publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed. Address: The Herald Tribune, 1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. We cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.







## Parliamentary Election to Be Sunday

## Church Quietly Lobbying for Portuguese Rightists

By James M. Markham

FATIMA, Portugal, Nov. 30 (NYT) — One eminent Socialist calls it half-jokingly "the biggest political party in Portugal." The Roman Catholic church is not running in Sunday's parliamentary election, but, for the first time since the 1974 revolution, priests and some bishops are lobbying against the Communist and Socialist parties in favor of a rightist electoral alliance.

The church's campaign style is removed from the posters, banners, noisy meetings and sound trucks that blanket the country. Not a single piece of political propaganda is visible in this village, which has become a beacon for millions of Catholic pilgrims since 1917 when three young shepherds had visions of the Virgin Mary here.

But a quiet message is being put across. "The Portuguese people must decide whether they want a

Marxist society, with all that implies for Christian values," a young priest said, "or a more humane society with the conservation of the church's values. It is one bloc against another."

A visitor asks the cleric about the Socialist Party — which in 1975 al-

lied with the church in beating back a Communist bid for power. "The Socialist Party," counters the priest, "is a Marxist party."

This kind of partisan counsel — a virtual endorsement of the rightist Democratic Alliance, which aims at winning a parliamentary majority Sunday — is against the public position of Portugal's Episcopal Conference, which has said that the church should "not move in the terrain of party politics." Its only advice has been to urge all Portuguese to vote, which many politicians feel may help the right.

Some bishops have not felt bound by the Episcopal Conference, and pamphlets distributed by the Democratic Alliance cite the archbishop of Viana do Castelo as saying that it is "illicit" for Catholics to vote for "certain political parties" and the bishop of Leiria's warning that abstention is "a sin of omission."

In Lisbon, politicians take this

lied with the church in beating back a Communist bid for power. "The Socialist Party," counters the priest, "is a Marxist party."

This kind of partisan counsel — a virtual endorsement of the rightist Democratic Alliance, which aims at winning a parliamentary majority Sunday — is against the public position of Portugal's Episcopal Conference, which has said that the church should "not move in the terrain of party politics." Its only advice has been to urge all Portuguese to vote, which many politicians feel may help the right.

Some bishops have not felt bound by the Episcopal Conference, and pamphlets distributed by the Democratic Alliance cite the archbishop of Viana do Castelo as saying that it is "illicit" for Catholics to vote for "certain political parties" and the bishop of Leiria's warning that abstention is "a sin of omission."

In Lisbon, politicians take this

church activism seriously, and Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, has paid visits on churchmen to be assured of their neutrality. In an election that many expect to be close, the engagement of hundreds of village priests could provide a decisive margin, especially in the conservative north.

One reason for the church's re-entry into the political scene was the appointment in July of a lay Catholic militant, Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo, as caretaker premier to oversee the elections. A progressive on many questions — she has spoken in favor of abortion — Miss Pintasilgo split the church hierarchy, particularly after the Communists and Socialists gave her outspoken backing in her nonparty role.

The church's quandary has been compounded by the rising popularity of the woman premier. Her vision of Catholicism is not widely shared by the conservative Portuguese priesthood, which has been little touched by leftist theologians that have had impact in Spain and Latin America.

The reach of the church can be gauged only after the votes are in. Even after Fatima, the clergy's voice is not always heeded. "Let the priests sing all they want," said a farmer, halting his tractor to talk politics. "Nobody listens to them, but women and families."

But strains of clericalism run as strong as those of anti-clericalism in Portugal, and one Democratic Alliance candidate running from the north confessed that he goes up to his constituency from Lisbon only on weekends. "During the week," he said, "the priests do the rest."

## Soviet Defector Vanishes in Italy

TRIESTE, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Italian police today issued a national alert for a Soviet defector who has been missing since shortly after he asked for political asylum two weeks ago.

Police said that Gagan Grigorian, 28, left Milan, where he had been awarded a one-year scholarship to study voice, and went to Trieste to ask for asylum.

He was housed in a refugee center there while his request was being considered, but he disappeared two days after he filed it.

**COTTON CLUB presents**  
"MANHATTAN SATIN"  
Review by Victor UPSTRAW  
6 Rue Courcelles, Tel. 742.10.15  
DINNER SHOW: Fr. 120  
(Tix, drinks, coffee included)  
SHOW ONLY: Fr. 70  
Saturdays, holiday even:  
Fr. 180 & Fr. 100.



The Marx Brothers: Zeppo (left), Harpo, Chico and Groucho.

Obituaries  
Zeppo Marx, Straight Man In Brothers' Early Movies

By Gloria Ohland

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP) — Zeppo Marx, 78, died early today at Eisenhower Medical Center, the hospital said. Zeppo, who played the straight man to his brothers Groucho, Harpo and Chico in the early Marx Brothers movies, was the last survivor among the brothers.

A hospital spokeswoman said that Mr. Marx died after a long illness but declined to specify what it was. She said that he was hospitalized last Sunday.

Zeppo was the best-looking, and in the movies he always got the girl. But he did not fit in with the zaniness of the others and he left the group to become a theatrical agent after the release of their fifth film, "Duck Soup," in 1933. Another brother, Groucho, left the act before Zeppo.

Zeppo handled the comedy team's business matters and played romantic relief in the early Marx films: "The Cocoanuts" in 1929, "Animal Crackers" in 1930, "Monkey Business" in 1931, "Horse Feathers" in 1932 and "Duck Soup" in 1933.

Divorced Twice  
Zeppo was born Herbert Marx in New York City in 1901. He married Marion Benda in 1927 and had a son, Timothy. That marriage ended in divorce. He married Barbara Blakely in 1959, but the marriage

also ended in divorce. He lived in Palm Springs.  
He joined his brothers on the vaudeville stage when he was in high school, taking the place of Groucho when the latter left the act after World War I.

The brothers drew laughter with their irreverent attempts at dismantling the establishment. They were contemptuous of authority and their humor strongly influenced later comedy writing.

Groucho (Julius) and Harpo (Milton) died in 1977, Harpo (Adolph) in 1964 and Chico (Leonard) in 1961.

Miss Grenfell appeared until recently in a classical music series on television, "Face the Music."

As an actress Miss Grenfell's trademark was a toothy grin. She often did one-woman shows, generally vignettes of British society women or harassed mothers and schoolteachers dealing with imaginary children. She wrote her material and despite its gentle English character found that it traveled well in tours in the United States in the 1950s and 1960.

Her first ambition was to be a writer but soon after her marriage to Reginald Grenfell in 1929 the Depression settled in and she went to work. She became the first radio editor of the Sunday Observer in 1936. One day at a party she gave an impression of a woman at a Women's Institute, and a producer present tapped her for the West End stage.

Concert Tours  
There followed many stage, screen and television appearances, and many concert tours. She appeared in such movies as "The Pickwick Papers" and "Belles of St. Trinians." She also contributed light verse to Punch magazine and wrote a number of books, notably her autobiography in 1976, "Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure," the title of her concert.

She recently had completed a record album, "Joyce Grenfell Talking." It was recorded during a live performance earlier this year.

**N.Y., Pennsylvania Hit by Heavy Snow**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPI) — A storm buried parts of Pennsylvania and New York under as much as 3 feet of snow today, clogging roads, slowing traffic and closing schools.

Freezing temperatures were reported across the midlands and as far south as Florida. Snow squalls hit the New York shores of Lake Erie, closing roads and causing many minor accidents. Dunkirk, N.Y., was under as much as 3 feet of snow. Heavy snow was also reported in parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

**CHURCH SERVICES**  
GERMANY — FRANKFURT  
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberstadt An der Heide, 33 English Women in Oberstadt. Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Luth. Kirche near Hauptwache, 10:15 a.m. Priest Fr. Ernst Bode. Phone: 06171-52547.

FRANCE — PARIS  
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
7 rue Auguste-Vaccari, Paris 16e (Metrol: Kléber, George V, Boileau-Montaigne)  
SUNDAY: SUNG EUCARIST 10:30, with Sunday School & Credo  
TOMORROW: CHORAL EVENSONG 8:30  
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston, 720.22.51.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH  
85 rue des Capucins, Reg. Metrol., West-ern Sulfur, Sunday Worship 10 a.m. 3.5. 11 a.m. Service in English. Dr. David House, Pastor. Tel. 742.36.32.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH  
12 rue du Vieux Colombier, Paris-6e, 90, St-Sulpice, Sunday worship in English 9 a.m. Rev. A. New. Tel. 007-07-02.

## After 4-Day Debate

## French Assembly Votes To Keep Abortion Law

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP) — After four days of often heated debates and public demonstrations, the French National Assembly today voted to make permanent a five-year experiment in liberalized abortion.

The government supported the law, but only won with support from the opposition Socialist and Communist deputies. Most Gaullists and about half the members of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's party voted against the law. The vote was 271-to-201, with 10 abstentions and nine others not voting for technical reasons.

Monique Pelletier, minister of women's affairs, presented the law to Parliament, saying: "Abortion has always been painful, it always will be an expression of unhappiness. But one can be against abortion and for a law that regulates its practice."

The National Institute for Demographic Studies estimates that there are about 250,000 abortions in France each year and that the figures have been stable for many years. It says there are about 150,000 registered abortions and about 100,000 nonregistered, but not necessarily illegal, ones.

France's Catholic bishops have condemned the law, calling abortion "an act of death, a grave error, a social evil."

Debate's Comments

Former Prime Minister Michel Debré, who opposed the law, said during the debate that abortion should be allowed only for medical reasons and should not permit "couple, or the woman, or doctors to decide to act without serious motives, just for convenience."

The law still says that abortion is an exceptional act resulting from "situations of distress" and can only be carried out within the first 10 weeks of pregnancy after consultation with a doctor and social workers.

Amendments lengthened from two days to one week the obligatory delay for consideration between seeing the doctor and having the abortion. Doctors who oppose abortion must, at the first visit, tell a woman of their attitude and give her a list of abortion centers.

## DC-10 Pilot Apparently Did Not See Mountain

By Al Rossiter Jr.

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The pilot of the Air New Zealand DC-10 that crashed into an Antarctic volcano killing all 25 persons aboard apparently took no evasive action, a New Zealand Air Force crew said today.

Crew members of a Royal New Zealand Air Force Hercules plane that flew over the crash site on Mount Erebus suggested that the DC-10's crew did not see the mountain before they hit it Wednesday.

"It is fairly clear that the crew took no evasive action as, if they had, the plane would have struck at a gentler angle and been forced up the mountain," one of the airman said. Instead, he said, the DC-10 "seems to have struck the mountain in a direct hit, burrowing deeply into the ice."

"The wreckage is concentrated in a relatively small spot, signifying the plane slapped straight into the mountain," he added.

Air New Zealand's chief executive, Maurice Davis, said today he understood the jet had hit the mountain under power.

At the crash site, an advance team set up eight tents to prepare for the attempt to identify and recover the victims' bodies. However, officials said they had little hope for recovery of most of the bodies from the frozen wind-swept side of Mount Erebus despite improved weather conditions.

"The initial impact caused an intense inferno and we estimate only 50 to 60 bodies will be recovered," the advance team said. The plane hit the mountain, the South Pole's most active volcano, while on a 5,000-mile sightseeing trip of the Antarctic.

The team reported only about a half-dozen sections of the jet. The identifiable pieces of wreckage were the tail section, a portion of the fuselage, a section of wheels, part of a wheel, and the galley and stove. "The rest is scattered over a wide area in thousands of pieces," the team reported.

The cause of the crash has not been determined although some officials suspect that it was due to a navigational error since the plane crashed on the northeast side of the mountain while it should have been passing on the northwest side.

Robert Thompson, head of the Antarctica division of New Zealand's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, said the plane might have approached the mountain too low and from the wrong side. "The ridge itself is about 100 feet high and it would have been very quickly to leave on the ridge, and then it would have been in fact on the wrong side," he said.

Milton Wylie, chief investigator of aircraft accidents for the New Zealand Ministry of Transport, the key to the accident investigation will be the flight data in the cockpit of the DC-10.

The crash was the third for the McDonnell-Douglas DC-10 in New Zealand history. DC-10 crashed in Chicago and in New Zealand.

The eight tents are for 1200 Air New Zealand investigators who joined later by an American team. The U.S.-New Zealand team includes identification of mountaineers, Federal Aviation administration inspectors and from McDonnell Douglas and General Electric, the plane's manufacturer, leaves McSound for the crash site Sunday.

DC-10 Makes Emergency Landing  
LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP) — An Air New Zealand DC-10 from Philadelphia made an emergency landing at Los Angeles today after pilot reported problems with the plane's wing flaps. British Airways said it had landed the Air New Zealand jet which landed in Los Angeles with 35 passengers aboard.

A spokesman said the plane had not landed at Los Angeles but at a nearby airport. The pilot reported that the wing flaps were not working properly. British Airways said it was not immediately clear whether the problem was with the instruments or whether the flaps indeed not operated.

DC-10 Lost Door  
PARIS, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — An Aeromexico DC-10 landed after a small inspection door near engine four away near Miami company spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the door was closed early this month bound for Miami from Paris. He said, "There was a strong odor when the door ripped open, but the pilot made a quick, but controlled, descent into Miami port." No one was injured.

## First International

## GINA BACHAUER MEMORIAL Piano Competition at Juilliard

In memory of Gina Bachauer (1913-1976)

## • The 1979 Winners

FIRST PRIZES: Cash awards of \$5,000 each to Sergei Edelmann of the Soviet Union, Yves Rault of France, John D. K. Parker of Canada.

SECOND PRIZES: Cash awards of \$3,000 each to James Barbagallo of California, Lev Natoshenny of the Soviet Union, Kathleen Stephenson of New York, Michael G. Thomopoulos of Massachusetts.

SPECIAL PRE-COLLEGE PRIZE: \$1,000 to Gustavo Romero of California.

JURY: Ania Dorfmann, Adele Marcus, Sascha Gorodnitzki, Beveridge Webster, Nadia Reisenberg, William Masselos, Josef Raieff, Martin Canin, John Browning.

## • The 1980 Competition

The next competition will take place in May, 1980. For information, write: The Registrar, The Juilliard School, Lincoln Center, New York, NY 10023.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## EXPERIENCED GEOPHYSICIST

PENNZOIL NEDERLAND COMPANY has an opening in The Hague for an experienced Geophysicist to head the geophysical effort of an active and successful exploration group in the North Sea. The selected applicant will be offered a salary competitive with industry standards, excellent benefit programs and relocation expenses. This position could ultimately offer opportunity to transfer into other International or U.S.A. areas where Pennzoil Company has active exploration operations. Responsibilities will include supervision of contractors data acquisition and processing, staff development and heavy interpretation load. Candidates should have a degree in geophysics or related field, be fluent in English and have a minimum of eight years experience, preferably in the North Sea. Those Geophysicists having qualifications as set forth above and wishing to apply for the position offered should forward their curriculum vitae to:

Exploration Manager

PENNZOIL NEDERLAND COMPANY

P.O. Box 13410  
The Hague, Netherlands

## EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

## EUROPEAN OPERATIONS

Manufacturer of industrial products, with company controlled sales and service centers - the major worldwide concern in its field - seeks an experienced Management Executive to take charge of its operations throughout Europe.

Leadership and strong personality required together with the managerial ability to make decisions and transform them into timely and successful action through effective use of staff and line personnel. European management experience essential, with proven track record relative to growth and profit performance in an aggressive business environment. Strong awareness of "creative marketing of hardware and software", financial planning plus good business judgement and talent for business negotiation are needed.

Should have good command of English with solid working knowledge of French, and capability in German.

Top compensation with unlimited opportunity to exercise ingenuity in a rapidly growing commercial environment.

Replies will be reviewed at the highest level of management and will be treated in absolute confidence. Please send complete curriculum vitae including experience, education and other pertinent information with dates and earnings history to:

Box D 1463, Herald Tribune,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Our company for prefabricated houses in West Africa needs a mature professional as

## GENERAL MANAGER

with proven talents for the technical and commercial management of our African business with a staff of 25 Europeans.

## Requirements:

- Graduated business administrator with technical formation linked with sound experience in construction and building systems, or civil engineer;
- High degree of proficiency in organization matters;
- Unparalleled capability in personnel motivation to successfully support team efforts;
- Good knowledge in financial reporting/controlling according to British standards;
- Cool head, no nerves, persistent;
- Articulate, to conduct business in English and German;
- Minimum 5 years experience in management of construction business;
- Africa experience a definite plus.

If you possess these attributes and are looking for a career opportunity in an innovative enterprise well established in West Africa, please apply with curriculum vitae and handwriting sample to:

BELAG INTER LIMITED

P.O. Box 168, CH-8050 Zurich, Switzerland.

Leading U.S. International Chemical Company requires

## SALES/MARKETING PROFESSIONAL

- Minimum 5 years experience in the European chemical industry required.
- Desired languages: English, French and German.
- Compensation commensurate with experience.
- Location: Brussels.

Please send your C.V. and compensation requirements to:  
Box D 1460, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS



LEADING FRENCH REINSURANCE COMPANY  
PARIS 94 is looking for

## A TRILINGUAL TRANSLATOR (male or female)

ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE + FRENCH, DUTCH appreciated.

University graduate or previous working experience. Flexible time 38 h 45 in 5-day week. Company restaurant - 13th month - Participation in the Company's profits.

Answer given to all handwritten letters. C.V., photo + remuneration must be sent under reference 215 to M. ROY - SCOR - 37, rue de la Victoire - 75009 PARIS.

APPROXIMATE



## The Essence Of Wols in Watercolors

Paris

Galerie Beauvoir, 23 Rue Renard, Paris 4, to Jan. 12, 80.

Wols was the pseudonym of Hans Schultze (1913-1951) an artist who was first a professional musician, then the closest collaborator of Leo Probenius, and finally a painter whose drawings, watercolors and paintings are post- and post-Kafka explorations in uneasy, fascinating world of experience. He has been consistently labeled a Tachiste, which means nothing and eclipses the dark mood of his work: an impetuous brooding around an is-world of fantasy. Most of his work is taken on the appearance of a doppelgänger hung in the

This is very much in tune with the spiritual climate of Wols' last years, his metaphors walk on big feet, his colors are blunt. But nothing prevents a plumb from plumbing certain depths, and the current show, which covers the first two decades of Labisse's career (1929 to 1951), reveals an aspect of the painter that one tends to forget, an originality that keeps its freshness despite the fact it has been imitated, copied, plagiarized and parodied ad nauseam.

Odilon Redon, le Bateau Lavoir, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 15. Redon (1840-1916) was one of those artists who breaks new ground and unobtrusively influences successive generations of admirers. He is precious (though not so much as Gustave Moreau), decorative too, a delicate temperament on the whole, with an introspective bent. This led him to create a dream-like world that held the seeds of Symbolism and, in a sense, of Surrealism too. The current exhibition, a selection of graphics, drawings, pastels, etc., shows both his qualities and faults. His chief weakness is that of many Symbolists: the

inclination to find a form of decoration in the enigmatic uncertainties of the sea. One is reminded of the vaporous victims of consumption that provide the sole dramatic stimulus of Maeterlinck's theatre. His power, on the other hand, appears in an occasional fantasy image that suggests a deeper force. That force arises in his strange, convulsing, bouquets, done in colors so intense as to appear more than real, and in his dark lithographs, darker than night, with persuasive winged horses and other agents of the supernatural.

George Ball, La Galerie Mazarine, 34 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Dec. 8.

The show is devoted to drawings and copperplates by Ball whose idiom is that of a craftsman who stands in perfectly controlled balance on the narrow ridge between his subject and the material possibilities of his craft. Rooms with open windows and landscapes treated in firm flowing lines always on the verge of veering toward total abstraction are characteristic of his art.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

## Photography Scene

PARIS

Studio Parisien Reutlinger 1853-1924, La Galerie de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 4 Rue de Louvois, Paris 2, to Dec. 27.

Reutlinger's studio, one of many photographic enterprises on the once fashionable Grands Boulevards, captures seven decades of studio photography in Paris. In the beginning, portraits, the main subject of the studio, were done in the same style as the paintings of the times. Later, the photography changed to become more independent. The carte de visite shots of ordinary people mix with portraits of

actresses and femmes fatales that used to hang around the theater district.

The exhibition is similar to a course in the history of photography. The death of large portrait studios during the 1920s, the world over, is symbolized here when the latest of the Reutlingers took his camera out of the studio to become a sports photographer.

Robert Frank, Galerie Zabriske, 29 Rue Aubry-le-Boucher, Paris 4, to Dec. 8.

Sometimes called an artist of the tragic, Frank succeeds in capturing the underside of the American dream. The faces on the streets are devoid of joyful expressions.

He crisscrosses the United States, but he feels best in the crowds of the big cities. He not only photographed people whose piece of the pie was very small or nonexistent, but he also ventured into the world of the powerful. His picture of Robert Kennedy in Chicago after the 1968 Illinois primary, a classic of its kind, shows all the challenge, the hope and the uncertain fate of the politician's life.

David Hamilton, Galerie des 4 Mouvements, 46 Rue de l'Université, Paris 6, to Dec. 15.

One of the most controversial contemporary photographers takes us to his world of nymphets with a series of pictures of his latest teenage discoveries.

More daring than in his previous work, Hamilton continues to soft focus his images on the budding bodies of girls at the age of puberty. The result will certainly provoke an outcry from the prudish but his admirers will continue to make him one of the most commercially successful photographers.

His pictures do have character and a certain beauty, but one is taken aback with the constant repetition of the same theme.

Yemen, Centre Kodak, 38 Avenue George V, Paris 8, to Jan. 25.

This unusual and exciting exhibition discovers aspects of Yemen that are usually unknown to the Westerners. Pascal Marchaux, and Michel and Catherine Andraut, all architects, took these fascinating pictures of Yemen architecture and scenery. Their success lies in finding angles that are both surprising and aesthetically beautiful.

The mountain terraces for agriculture appear unreal in the morning mist and the heavily walled houses make us wonder about the wealth, and not just material, which is hidden inside.

Their pictures are far more dramatic than the usual superficial postcard or travel agency shots of exotic areas, and their architectural knowledge differentiates between the pleasing and the beautiful.

ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

Claude Batho, Fotomuseum Grandex 26, Barcelona, to Dec. 11.

W. Klein, I. Bärli, Canon Galerie, 3 Rue Saint-Leger, Geneva, to Dec. 4.

—C.G. CUPIC

## Auction Sales

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - DROUOT LEFT BANK

7 Quai Anatole-France, 75007 PARIS. Tel: DROUOT 270906

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 10 AM - 3 PM

COLLECTION OF M. X. IMPORTANT SET OF ANCIENT JADE OBJECTS

CHOU, SHANG, SONG dynasties on the 12th to 10th centuries B.C.

M. BOGON, Auctioneer, 6, Rue Milton, 75009 PARIS. Tel: 878.81.06

## Auction Sales

AUCTION SALES - PALAIS D'ORSAY

7 Quai Anatole-France, 75007 PARIS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, at 2:30 p.m. and 9 p.m.

ANDRE LHOÏE'S COLLECTION

PRIMITIVE, ANTIQUE AND FOLK ART

AFRICAN ART

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, at 2:30 p.m.

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND MODERN PAINTINGS

OBJETS D'ART AND FURNITURE

Public viewing: Saturday, December 15, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M. Marc FERRI, Auctioneer, 53, Rue Vivienne, 75002 PARIS. Tel: 233.11.24 - Telex: DROUOT 270906

## Auction Sales

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - DROUOT LEFT BANK

7 Quai Anatole-France, 75007 PARIS. Tel: DROUOT 270906

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14 - Room 4, at 2 p.m.

SALE AFTER DEATH OF Mrs. V.

JEWELLERY-ITEMS FROM THE FAR-EAST

XVIIIth-century FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

M. DELORME, 3, Rue de Valenciennes, 75004 PARIS. Tel: 265.57.63

M. AUDAP, 32, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. Tel: 770.57.68

## Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES (France)

HOTEL CHEVAL-LEGIERS - 8 Ave. de Sceaux

SATURDAY 8 and SUNDAY, December 9, 1979.

VERY IMPORTANT SET OF SILVER, CHINA AND GLASS

Belonging to the Ship NORWAY (ex-largest ship of the world)

Mess Paul et Jacques MARTIN, Auctioneers, Tel: 950.58.08

## Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE IN CLEMONTE-FERRAND (France)

19, rue des Solins - Tel: (73) 93.44.86

SATURDAY DECEMBER 15, 1979 at 3 p.m.

PAINTING BY PICASSO

his, glass, lacquer, 1922, Oil on canvas 22 x 27, signed Tasse 4 N° 411

Experts: Mr. MARECHAUX, Mr. CEZANNE

Maitres AGUIRES and LAURENT Auctioneers

Telex N° 390 669 (code 119)

## Objets d'Art, Rodin Sculptures Draw Top Prices in Monte Carlo

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 30 (IHT) — French auctioneers are worried — with good reason. Competition from English auction houses has dramatically intensified in recent months.

From their stronghold in Monte Carlo, an independent principality where French law does not apply even though the place looks thoroughly French to foreign eyes, Sotheby's has launched a devastating offensive into French territory. Until lately, the Monte Carlo branch seemed remote enough not to be threatening despite a couple of brilliant sales. Last June, the sensational Akram Ojeh auction sounded the first warning. Prices were broken 32 times. The French comforted themselves with the idea that the whole Ojeh affair, flavored with a touch of whimsy from an exotic Arab, was an accident.

### Shattered Illusions

However, a series of recent auctions have shattered whatever illusions may have been nursed.

Last Saturday, prices soared at an auction of a large group of 19th and 20th century sculpture starting with Rodin cast for the artist by founder Alexis Rudier. A week after the world record had been set at Englebert, near Paris, for a Rodin at \$100,000 francs, a standing figure of a man in the nude, "Jean d'Aire,"

203 centimeters high, a study for one of the figures for the "Borghese of Calais," was knocked down at 1,165,000 francs and the head of a man, 82 centimeters high, went for \$76,900 francs. The grand total was 7,791,000 francs, of which only 1 percent was bought in.

With the sales that followed on Sunday (18th century porcelain and furniture from France), Monday (old master drawings) and Tuesday (18th century French silver of the highest order), the English challenge took a new dimension. These wares had been sent in by the heirs of Claude Cartier, a French owner and himself the son of a well-known collector, Louis Cartier. Normally, they should have been sold at Drouot. For French auctioneers, this is a kick in the teeth.

To make things worse, 70 ornamental working drawings by French silversmiths of the 18th and 19th century were sent in for sale by the Maison Odier, a Paris firm which still produces silver wares in 18th and 19th century taste.

### Double Score

Monday Sotheby's scored both on the Cartier collection and the Odier drawings.

Old master drawings and paintings of the 18th century sold fabulously well. A portrait by the little-known Jacques Andre Portail in red chalk and crayon, superb but tiny (21 by 29.9 centimeters), which was



Rodin bust, \$76,900 francs.

handicapped by having been completed by a different hand, soared to 170,950 francs. A smallish painting, 41 by 34 centimeters, by the little-known Louis Leopold Boilly and executed as a study for a more important picture in the Louvre became the most expensive work of the artist at 539,000 francs. And Sotheby's was tactless enough to sell some of the Odier drawings at three to four times the prices some of Odier drawings had fetched at Drouot in 1975. A nice but not unforgettable study by silversmith Henry Auguste rose to a shocking 49,900 francs.

If the Monday auction made French auctioneers depressed, they must have felt suicidal by Tuesday

night, as 18th century silver from the Cartier collection sold for enormous prices. Four candleabra made by Robert-Joseph Auguste for the German palace of King George III whizzed to 1,443,000 francs and a pair of tureens with fitted stands went up to 1,054,000 francs.

Such figures are not really surprising considering the works were from a well-known private collection, which had remained out of the market since the turn of the century. It is possible that in some cases similar prices, or even better ones, might have been achieved in Paris. The Ader-Picard-Tajan group and the Couturier-Nicolas team excel in auctioning French silver. Paris experts are very sound on the subject and better still on porcelain.

The fact that such trumps were neglected is ominous.

### Conference

On Wednesday night, concern over the latest developments came out strongly at a news conference organized by the Paris chamber of auctioneers. Ostensibly the occasion was the inauguration of the new Hotel Drouot, scheduled for May 13, 1980, but the real reason seems to be a belated awareness of the advantage that Sotheby's drew from the publicity. Figures were given about increased sales (twice the current Drouot Rive Gauche) and parking lots (there are none in Drouot Rive Gauche).

Then, statements were made concerning contemplated changes in the profession. Complaints were heard about "unfair competition" from the English — whose commissions are not as heavily taxed. But when asked whether French auctioneers would agree to free competition within the European framework under equal conditions, the answer was NO. The debate remained theoretical, evading the real issues.

Not a single step has been taken or envisaged to modify the day-to-day operation of Drouot. In a parody of reform, mention was made of "hostesses" that would welcome visitors. When chairman Michel Rostand asked for suggestions, the frustration of international — and national — buyers at the difficulty of having access to the objects prior to French sales was raised: Viewing at Drouot is restricted to one afternoon before the auction from 2 to 6 and handling is only possible from 11 a.m. to noon on the day before the sale. In London one has two full days from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. for even the most ordinary sale — handling being possible throughout.

Rostand said that collector's objects can be viewed at the expert's. (But nine times out of 10, the appointed experts are dealers. The last thing a collector, and even more so a dealer, wants to do is to wipe up other dealers to which pieces are being considered for purchase.)

Rostand said there is not the space to institute the British viewing system. Why, he was asked, can it be done in London where there are more sales in London and space is more limited — even if Sotheby's and Christie's are lumped together? Rostand replied that Drouot is cluttered by the ordinary wares that are auctioned every day — whereas the London houses are not — and the French have to do this because of legal requirements.

Jacques Trajan said the French are beginning to pool resources. Very true — once in a blue moon. The rationalization of the run-off-the-mill sales was brushed aside. In short, none of the obvious, often-costless reforms that spring to the mind of any professional who is familiar with the international market has been considered.

What came out at the conference is an amazingly parochial unawareness of the international scene. Meanwhile, belying the Latin motto of the Paris coat of arms, the boat is not just being rocked. It is sinking.

## Busts

## An American Sculptor Goes Headhunting in Spain

By George Semler Jr.

MADRID (IHT) — James M. Knowles is making a collection of the heads of Spanish illuminati. "Thank God," wrote Torcuato Luca de Tena of the Royal Spanish Academy and Madrid's daily newspaper ABC, "he didn't have to separate them from our bodies."

Knowles' affair with Spain began in 1967 when he cycled across the freezing tableland of Castile to Madrid where his wife-to-be was studying Spanish philology.

"I was doing my master of fine arts at the University of Pennsylvania and spring vacation seemed like a good time for a bike trip. I think the saying goes 'The winds from the Guadarrama can't blow out a candle but they'll kill you.' Well, they almost did."

Knowles has returned to Spain many times in the last 12 years and now he is back, producing his bronze portraits.

### "Enemy Is Isolation"

"I believe in people," he says, "and the help people can give to each other. Teamwork. Each giving according to his possibilities. The artist's greatest enemy is isolation. I was not to know these men; these great men like Segovia and Miró, and Rodrigo and Tapies. I want to learn from them, to be influenced by them if you will."

Last May, Knowles sculpted busts of Andres Segovia, Joaquin Rodrigo, and Federico Moreno Torroba, perhaps the three most eminent Spanish musicians alive.

"I am also a guitarist, or I was," Knowles explains. "I played in Andres Segovia's music school in Santiago de Compostela. I think I was the worst guitarist they had ever heard, but I was able to churn my way through most of the standard guitar pieces, and they accepted me. I didn't really know Segovia at that time, although he was there; I think he tried to maintain a safe distance. But I met Maria Rosa Calvo Manzano, the harpist, and it was through her, almost 10 years later, that the opportunity to sculpt Segovia came about."

"This is what I mean by people and cross-germination in the arts. Maria Rosa comes to the United States; we do some things together and with the Spanish Institute: concerts, semi-private hearings, intro-



James Knowles with head of Torcuato Luca de Tena.

ductions. Torcuato Luca de Tena, in the preparation of his novel 'Letters from the Beyond,' needs technical data about the harp and about harpists, exchanges letters with Maria Rosa; they become friends. A decade later I am doing a sculpture of Don Torcuato; he is introducing me to other inspirational men of letters such as Damaso Alonso and Camilo Jose Cela; we are arranging translation and publication of his work in the United States and, perhaps most important, it's fun."

Movement and expression are the objectives in Knowles' work. His busts are occasionally unsettling to his subjects. Quickly made and roughly hewn, Knowles works present an emotional and expressive range, which may not resemble the subject in a strict physical or literal sense.

Crowded into the back of a Madrid taxi with bronze effigies of the Federico Moreno Torroba and Joaquin Rodrigo, the six-foot-plus, two-hundred-pound sculptor talks about his collection.

"I'm interested in all kinds of people. I want the collection to be an eclectic sampling. It should transcend politics, of course. I have had people, people whom I admire tremendously for their humanism, for their courage, approach the project warily, as if some statement were to be made. But that is not at all the point."

"I'm in the business of communicating emotion on a profound level."

## ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

GALERIE MASPERO

THE ANIMAL

and the SACRED

November 28 - December 20

TO COMMEMORATE THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF ANIMALS (UNESCO, Oct. 15, 1978)

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

23 Rue du Croissant, 75008 PARIS. Tel: 266.45.99

PARIS

GALERIE JEAN LEROY

37 rue Guicemartin, 75004 PARIS. Tel: 277 51 24.

GÖSTA CLAESSON

PASTELS

29 November 1979 - 5 January 1980

PARIS

JEANNE BUCHER

53 rue de Seine Paris 6

LE BROCCQUY

BERN

GALERIE MARBACH

Kramgasse 54, CH-3000, Bern 8.

Tel: 031-22 42 05/59 18 60.

December 4 - December 18, 1979

100th anniversary of PAUL KLEE

BAUHAUS

Colleagues and Students

Do not hesitate to ask for more details.

GALERIE MARBACH

Kramgasse 54, CH-3000, Bern 8.

Tel: 031-22 42 05/59 18 60.

ALAN FREDRICK SUNDBERG

Nov. 28, 1979 - Jan. 12, 1980

U.S.A. - CANADA

Art &amp; Auction

Monthly reviews, previews and calendar of auction sales in the U.S. and Canada.

Available by air mail subscription at \$40 (or equivalent in other currencies).

Send your subscription order

Daniel A. Zikha, Publisher

Art &amp; Auction

250 West 57th Street

New York, NY 10019 U.S.A.

My check for \$40 is enclosed

Name

Address

City

Country

## Collector's Guide

F.Fr. 4,000,000

Rare Classic Stamps

USA &amp; British Commonwealth stamps from one of New York's most respected collections

For details write: Quality Investments, Ltd., Box 891, Melbourne, New York 10941, USA. Telephone: (914) 345-5174.

## 11th PARIS ANTIQUE DEALERS FAIR

pavillon spodex

PLACE DE LA BASTILLE

From 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Tuesday - Thursday

10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

## VERY LARGE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PRIMITIVE AND MID-EVIL AFRICA ART

(Some 450 pieces)

SELLER IN NEED OF FUNDS MUST SELL

ONLY SERIOUS INQUIRIES PLEASE

Write A.C.C. P.O. Box 2924, CH-3003 Zurich, Switzerland.

U.S.A.

## WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - beverly hills - paris

## EXHIBITION

simbari

"la méditerranée"

## IMPRESSIONISTS POST-IMPRESSIONISTS

2, av. Matignon - Paris 8°

Tel: 225.70.74

mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V - 723.54.00

## FABIEN MICHEL-HENRY

31, av. George V - Paris 8°

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

## LONDON

AGNEW GALLERY

43 Old Bond St., London, W.1.

01-629 6176

TURNER LOAN EXHIBITION

Watercolor and Engraving of Victorian Views in England and Wales. 6 November - 7 December

Mon-Fri 10-5.30, Thurs. 10-11. Sat. 10-5.30

## LONDON

FISCHER



(Continued on Page 10)



## Tokyo Round Leaves Questions

By Laura Wallace  
JEVA, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — In years, the Tokyo Round of talks was officially added unanimously closed yesterday, unanswered questions that will influence trading in the

signatory member states of the new trade pact worked out under the auspices of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs become crucial.

Yet GATT director Oliver Long candidly admitted he did not know whether those nations that do not sign would be entitled to all the benefits given to signers on, for example, the government procurement code.

## Not Crude Prices Weaker; Japanese Reported Selling

IE, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — The expected weakening of spot prices was confirmed today. Fall of about a dollar a barrel of Iranian crude.

CIF London, up about \$20, as U.S. demand also remained strong. High-sulfur heavy fuel oil (maximum sulfur content 3.5 percent) rose about \$3 to a quote of \$185 a ton FOB.

Spot Volatile Up  
DOHA, Qatar, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — About 8 million barrels a day of oil currently is being traded on the world spot oil market compared with less than 2 MBD earlier this year.

## OECD Imports Of Oil Up in 2d Quarter by 3.9%

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — Despite the reduction in crude oil supplies from Iran, total net imports by members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 3.9 percent during the second quarter to 312.8 million tons from a year ago level, figures published today show.

Imports from Iran accounted for 7.3 percent of the total, up from 10.3 million tons in the first quarter, but down 45.9 percent from the second quarter of 1978.

The year-on-year increase in imports reflects a particularly low overall import level in the second quarter of 1978 due to an abnormally low stock buildup, and increased production in Iraq, Kuwait and Nigeria, the OECD says. These three countries, together with Saudi Arabia, supplied nearly 50 percent of OECD imports during the second quarter of 1979.

## News and Notes

IBM's purchase prices on a number of products marketed by its General Systems Division will be reduced. Purchase prices on mainframe increments for the Series-1 4955 processor, some System-3 models, System-32 and System-34 have been decreased by about 33 percent.

Ashtand Oil, which normally received 100,000 barrels of oil daily from Iran, will be sold about 80,000 BD by nine other petroleum companies under a supply-sharing directive of the Energy Department.

Ashtand Oil, which normally received 100,000 barrels of oil daily from Iran, will be sold about 80,000 BD by nine other petroleum companies under a supply-sharing directive of the Energy Department.

IEVA, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Pro-consumer negotiations on a international cocoa agreement down today because of dissent on setting floor and ceilings. The talks began Nov. 19.

IEVA, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Pro-consumer negotiations on a international cocoa agreement down today because of dissent on setting floor and ceilings. The talks began Nov. 19.

IEVA, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Pro-consumer negotiations on a international cocoa agreement down today because of dissent on setting floor and ceilings. The talks began Nov. 19.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions	1979	1978
Daewoo Bank	5,690	6,060
Mitsui Bank	279,378	237,364
Sumitomo Bank	7,658	8,795
Tokai Bank	6.96	8.00
Yokohama Specie Bank	271,978	244,555
Yokohama Specie Bank	7,482	8,455
Yokohama Specie Bank	6.86	7.76

Xerox is increasing prices on rentals, sales and services for its copiers and duplicators in the United States by about 6 1/2 percent for most commercial customers. It said the increased prices

Xerox is increasing prices on rentals, sales and services for its copiers and duplicators in the United States by about 6 1/2 percent for most commercial customers. It said the increased prices



Harold Meyerman

## People in Business

Bankers Trust has appointed Vice President Harold Meyerman London-based head of the Europe, Middle East and Africa Group of the World Corporate Department.

At this stage, the EEC has proposed a formal signing of the Tokyo Round agreement in Geneva on Dec. 17, and EEC officials said they expect the United States, Switzerland and the Scandinavian states to join in.

Other industrialized nations who initiated the accord in April — such as Canada and Japan — still have to finish ratification procedures.

As for the developing nations, although 18 have joined industrialized nations in two separate agreements on reducing import duties over the next eight years, only Chile has signed some of the codes. Others, especially Brazil, are expected to join in at least part of the agreements.

Few Signatures  
The dispute meant that the GATT session only could "take note" of the Tokyo Round results, rather than actually approve them.

One seasoned negotiator said "it was the only appropriate action" considering so few nations were ready to sign. Mr. Long hailed the outcome as "very satisfactory" and emphasized that the first priority of the program would be the formidable task of putting the complex trade agreement into effect.

"I believe we must expect a fair amount of complaints because international trade won't have an easy time in the coming years and because we are now working on a much broader basis with these codes," he said.

Mr. Long noted that the coming years will see the need for "intensive work and effort on the part of the government to get these things started and moving."

And existing in the background was the potential for confusion. U.S. negotiator Michael Smith told the session: "I will not offer my country's interpretations of these agreements for the record as I do not think that this is the time or the place for that. Rather, I believe that mutually agreed interpretations of what may be ambiguous aspects of these agreements can only be obtained over time as the signatories to the various agreements gain experience through their implementation."

Downward Pull  
The other indicators exerting a downward pull on the index were vendor performance, change in total liquid assets, money supply in 1972 dollars and new orders.

Partially offsetting the negative indicators were positive influences from the payoff rate and the change in sensitive prices.

One indicator, the average work week, was unchanged in October, it added.

Felix Tamm, the Commerce Department economist in charge of the index, said the latest drop "is not decisive."

"It does not yet tell whether we are in a recession," he said. However, most private economists have been expecting a recession.

## Iran Is Suing U.S. Banks in Britain

From Agency Dispatches  
LONDON, Nov. 30 — The Bank Markazi, the Iranian Central Bank, is suing Chase Manhattan Bank in London to test in British courts the legality of the U.S. freeze on Iran's assets outside the United States, a spokesman for Chase Manhattan said here today.

Chase said that the bank's lawyers had received a writ from the Bank Markazi. However, he said that he could not make any further comments on the matter.

Banking sources said the writ against Chase was the only one served so far, but others were being prepared. The writ set a 14-day period for payment by Chase of sums claimed due by the Iranian central bank, sources said.

Iran's central bank contends that it has been unable to withdraw \$320.9 million it says is on deposit in Chase's London branch. According to the bank's statement of claim, repayment of that money, together with interest, "was duly demanded by letter on 27th November 1979, but . . . has not been repaid as demanded."

## People in Business

At a press conference yesterday, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller asserted that activities of U.S. banks in London are governed by "concurrent jurisdiction" of Britain and the United States under international law.

Chase said that the bank's lawyers had received a writ from the Bank Markazi. However, he said that he could not make any further comments on the matter.

Banking sources said the writ against Chase was the only one served so far, but others were being prepared. The writ set a 14-day period for payment by Chase of sums claimed due by the Iranian central bank, sources said.

Iran's central bank contends that it has been unable to withdraw \$320.9 million it says is on deposit in Chase's London branch. According to the bank's statement of claim, repayment of that money, together with interest, "was duly demanded by letter on 27th November 1979, but . . . has not been repaid as demanded."

## U.S. Index On Economy Slides 0.9%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — The U.S. index of leading economic indicators fell 0.9 percent in October after a revised gain of 0.2 percent in September, the Commerce Department said.

September's gain had originally been reported as 0.8 percent. The Commerce Department said the October index stood at 138.8 percent of its 1967 base, compared with 140.1 in September.

The composite index was depressed by negative effects of seven of the 10 indicators available for October.

Of these, the greatest negative impact, 0.49 percent, came from a fall in new building permits during the month. Stock prices and new orders for plant and equipment also had significant negative influences of 0.28 and 0.23 percent, respectively.

## Senate Banking Committee Sends Tough New Chrysler Bill for Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Government aid to Chrysler is past the Senate Banking Committee but appears likely to be one of the last issues Congress will consider before it adjourns late next month.

The Senate panel voted yesterday by a two to one majority to send to the Senate floor a measure calling for \$1.25 billion in government loan guarantees and requiring Chrysler employees either to forego pay increases for at least two years or come up with \$1.32 billion.

The bill differs sharply from the proposal of the Carter administration, endorsed with relatively little change by the House Banking Committee, to grant \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees with no suggestion of a wage freeze.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the assistant House majority leader, said the House would probably take up the administration bill in the week beginning Dec. 9.

## Senate Banking Committee Sends Tough New Chrysler Bill for Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Government aid to Chrysler is past the Senate Banking Committee but appears likely to be one of the last issues Congress will consider before it adjourns late next month.

The Senate panel voted yesterday by a two to one majority to send to the Senate floor a measure calling for \$1.25 billion in government loan guarantees and requiring Chrysler employees either to forego pay increases for at least two years or come up with \$1.32 billion.

The bill differs sharply from the proposal of the Carter administration, endorsed with relatively little change by the House Banking Committee, to grant \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees with no suggestion of a wage freeze.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the assistant House majority leader, said the House would probably take up the administration bill in the week beginning Dec. 9.

## Senate Banking Committee Sends Tough New Chrysler Bill for Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Government aid to Chrysler is past the Senate Banking Committee but appears likely to be one of the last issues Congress will consider before it adjourns late next month.

The Senate panel voted yesterday by a two to one majority to send to the Senate floor a measure calling for \$1.25 billion in government loan guarantees and requiring Chrysler employees either to forego pay increases for at least two years or come up with \$1.32 billion.

The bill differs sharply from the proposal of the Carter administration, endorsed with relatively little change by the House Banking Committee, to grant \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees with no suggestion of a wage freeze.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the assistant House majority leader, said the House would probably take up the administration bill in the week beginning Dec. 9.

## Senate Banking Committee Sends Tough New Chrysler Bill for Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Government aid to Chrysler is past the Senate Banking Committee but appears likely to be one of the last issues Congress will consider before it adjourns late next month.

The Senate panel voted yesterday by a two to one majority to send to the Senate floor a measure calling for \$1.25 billion in government loan guarantees and requiring Chrysler employees either to forego pay increases for at least two years or come up with \$1.32 billion.

The bill differs sharply from the proposal of the Carter administration, endorsed with relatively little change by the House Banking Committee, to grant \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees with no suggestion of a wage freeze.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the assistant House majority leader, said the House would probably take up the administration bill in the week beginning Dec. 9.

## Senate Banking Committee Sends Tough New Chrysler Bill for Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Government aid to Chrysler is past the Senate Banking Committee but appears likely to be one of the last issues Congress will consider before it adjourns late next month.

The Senate panel voted yesterday by a two to one majority to send to the Senate floor a measure calling for \$1.25 billion in government loan guarantees and requiring Chrysler employees either to forego pay increases for at least two years or come up with \$1.32 billion.

The bill differs sharply from the proposal of the Carter administration, endorsed with relatively little change by the House Banking Committee, to grant \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees with no suggestion of a wage freeze.

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the assistant House majority leader, said the House would probably take up the administration bill in the week beginning Dec. 9.

### Better than money or shares or even houses.

Stamps + 638%

Average of 12 portfolios of stamps, researched by Maxwell Stamp Associates.

The 10-year record to March 1979 of the growth in value of stamps compared with houses, shares and Retail Price Index.

Shares + 117% (Retail Index)

Houses + 311% (National Building Society Index)

Inflation + 209% (Retail Index)

### rare classic stamps.

Which investment has outperformed shares, inflation and even house prices over the last 10 years? The answer is rare classic stamps. This is proved by an independent survey by Maxwell Stamp Associates which shows that 12 sample portfolios of stamps rose in value during the 10 years by an average of 638%.

Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future it is worth noting that the sharpest rises are in the most recent years.

This is why every wise investor will want to have at least a part of his investment in stamps.

To help you make such an investment L & A Philatelics provide an expert advisory service. We are specialists in rare and classic stamps which in particular have shown outstanding increases in value.

We prepare portfolios from £250 upwards, and also undertake to sell for you at the highest prices obtainable when you wish to realise.

Why not find out more about our service by sending off the coupon. It could lead to your best investment ever.

### L & A Philatelics Ltd.

Stamp Brokers & Dealers. Valuations for Probate.

Left: 188310 - Blue SG183 Albi - value £450 in 1977 and £2,250 today.

Below: 1902 G1 Edward VII SG266 Albi - value £350 in 1977 and £4,200 today.

Tel: L & A Philatelics Ltd., Lloyd's Bank Chambers, The Cross, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2SL. Tel: Crowborough 2158-9. Telex: 95449.

I am interested in investment in rare stamps. Please send me full information on your service.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

HT 1-12-79

### PRIVATE PLACEMENT 3 MILLION U.S. DOLLARS

Opportunity is given to a group of 34 European investors to participate in the boom of fast growing U.S. raw land prices. Minimum investment U.S. \$50,000 in 1979.

Purpose: Buy raw land in fast growing areas in the U.S., keep it and sell after 5 years at highest possible price. No capital gain tax payable in the U.S. under present laws. No income in the meantime but high profit potential. Low costs for investors. We have reliable U.S. partners.

Form of investment: U.S. limited partnership.

For detailed information, please write to: NORAMCO, Wiesbadenweg 6, 8000 Muenchen 2, W. Germany.

### The Value Line provides OBJECTIVE EVALUATIONS of AMERICAN STOCKS

The Value Line Investment Survey continually reports on more than 1700 American stocks. It provides a vast amount of statistical history and forecasts, all of which are reduced by Value Line's computer-based programs to two simple, easy-to-apply indices: (1) The Rank for Timeliness (Relative Price Performance of the stock in the Next 12 Months) and (2) the Rating for Safety (Price Stability of the stock plus financial strength of the company).

An introductory subscription to The Value Line Survey brings you as a BONUS Value Line's 2400-page Investors Reference Service, with the latest full-page reports, rankings, and ratings on over 1700 stocks, together with the 96-page guide, "Evaluating Common Stocks." Then, every week for 12 weeks you will receive new reports on about 1300 stocks, which update and replace the corresponding reports in your Reference Service—for just \$55, about half the regular rate, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. Send payment along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 313H01

### THE VALUE LINE

711 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Payment in local currencies (British £36, French F 288, Swiss F 108, DM 102) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, A.E. Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Philippe, 3 Ave. de Villiers, 75007 Paris. (Tel 551.83.58)







## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

Chicago Futures

November 30, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
No. 3, dollars per bu.					
Dec	428	427	426	434.14	+1
Jan	430	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Feb	430	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Mar	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Apr	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
May	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Jun	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Jul	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Aug	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Sep	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Oct	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Nov	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1
Dec	429.74	429.74	428	434.14	+1

Sales Thru 17,785.  
Total open interest Thru 57,445, off 619 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN					
No. 3, dollars per bu.					
Dec	2,894	2,924	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Jan	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Feb	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Mar	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Apr	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
May	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Jun	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Jul	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Aug	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Sep	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Oct	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Nov	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4
Dec	2,894	2,914	2,884	3,271.4	+4

Sales Thru 14,844.  
Total open interest Thru 172,762, off 6,398 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL					
No. 3, dollars per ton					
Dec	677	682.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Jan	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Feb	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Mar	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Apr	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
May	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Jun	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Jul	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Aug	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Sep	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Oct	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Nov	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04
Dec	678	681.6	674	681.4	+0.04

Sales Thru 36,890.  
Total open interest Thru 125,522, up 154 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL					
No. 3, dollars per ton					
Dec	195.0	197.0	195.0	194.80	+2.70
Jan	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Feb	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Mar	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Apr	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
May	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Jun	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Jul	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Aug	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Sep	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Oct	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Nov	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10
Dec	195.0	198.0	195.0	197.20	+2.10

Sales Thru 6,345.  
Total open interest Thru 52,287, off 705 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL					
No. 18, dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Jan	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Feb	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Mar	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Apr	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
May	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Jun	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Jul	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Aug	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Sep	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Oct	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Nov	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Dec	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL					
No. 18, dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Jan	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Feb	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Mar	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Apr	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
May	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Jun	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Jul	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Aug	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Sep	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Oct	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Nov	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49
Dec	25.95	26.35	25.75	26.77	+ .49

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

Sales Thru 1,600.  
Total open interest Thru 27,007, off 496 from Wed.

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Exxon Int'l	34,000	19 1/2	—
Exxon Mid	294,000	30 3/4	—
Exxon S	282,000	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	242,000	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	241,300	19 1/4	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	—
Exxon S	233,900	50 1/2	

[illegible]

June	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.30
July	7.50	7.40	7.30	7.20
Aug	7.40	7.30	7.20	7.10
Sept	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.00
Oct	7.20	7.10	7.00	6.90
Nov	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.80
Dec	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.70
Jan	6.80	6.70	6.60	6.50
Feb	6.70	6.60	6.50	6.40
Mar	6.60	6.50	6.40	6.30
Apr	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.20
May	6.40	6.30	6.20	6.10
June	6.30	6.20	6.10	6.00
July	6.20	6.10	6.00	5.90
Aug	6.10	6.00	5.90	5.80
Sept	6.00	5.90	5.80	5.70
Oct	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.60
Nov	5.80	5.70	5.60	5.50
Dec	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.40
Jan	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.30
Feb	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.20
Mar	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.10
Apr	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00
May	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90
June	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.80
July	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70
Aug	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.60
Sept	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.50
Oct	4.70	4.60	4.50	4.40
Nov	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.30
Dec	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20
Jan	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10
Feb	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00
Mar	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90
Apr	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80
May	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70
June	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60
July	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50
Aug	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.40
Sept	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30
Oct	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20
Nov	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10
Dec	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00
Jan	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90
Feb	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.80
Mar	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.70
Apr	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60
May	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50
June	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.40
July	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30
Aug	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.20
Sept	2.40	2.30	2.20	2.10
Oct	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00
Nov	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90
Dec	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80
Jan	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70
Feb	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60
Mar	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50
Apr	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40
May	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30
June	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
July	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Aug	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00
Sept	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90
Oct	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80
Nov	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70
Dec	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60
Jan	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50
Feb	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40
Mar	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30
Apr	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20
May	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10
June	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.00
July	0.20	0.10	0.00	-0.10
Aug	0.10	0.00	-0.10	-0.20
Sept	0.00	-0.10	-0.20	-0.30
Oct	-0.10	-0.20	-0.30	-0.40
Nov	-0.20	-0.30	-0.40	-0.50
Dec	-0.30	-0.40	-0.50	-0.60
Jan	-0.40	-0.50	-0.60	-0.70
Feb	-0.50	-0.60	-0.70	-0.80
Mar	-0.60	-0.70	-0.80	-0.90
Apr	-0.70	-0.80	-0.90	-1.00
May	-0.80	-0.90	-1.00	-1.10
June	-0.90	-1.00	-1.10	-1.20



Edited by  
**EUGENE T. MALESKA**

### ACROSS

Quermionious child  
1 Sugar-and-spice group  
2 China  
3 Scholars  
4 Thus spake  
5 Beckery's  
6 Becky  
7 Pinafore, for one  
8 Causes detritus  
9 Vicious eel  
10 Shed plumage  
11 Granny, e.g.  
12 Reliable  
13 Dewy, in poetry  
14 Entertainer  
15 Rivera  
16 Girl in "Twelfth Night"

5 Spasms  
 6 Sene tributary  
 1 Bishop and  
 2 Senses  
 2 Man in a box  
 3 Second name  
 4 Thus spake  
 7 Least original  
 5 Suppress again  
 6 Studio item  
 1 Get to Chinese  
 2 Protestants  
 2 Aves, 'k'n  
 3 Pierre's notion  
 4 Burrows  
 5 Portico for  
 6 Pericles  
 6 Visual  
 9 Kind of larceny  
 6 Get a hint of  
 2 Adage  
 5 Thus spake the  
 7 forgetful one at  
 the grocery  
 7 Thus spake the  
 umpire  
 8 To—  
 (exactly)  
 1 Pursuit legally  
 2 Squeezed  
 3 Apollo 7  
 astronaut  
 2 Desideratum  
 5 Underling of  
 yore  
 6 Hutches  
 7 Floral organ

**DOWN**

96 Salvador f  
Spain  
97 Strip of lea  
98 Sloped  
101 Toby's cou  
104 Extra divid  
105 Already, i  
Anhalt  
106 Buck heroi  
107 Bring into  
court  
108 Beneficia  
Law  
109 Signals for  
silence  
110 Satisfy  
111 Patio gear  
112 Ski turn  
113 Tall Asiati  
tree  
114 Reporter's  
query  
116 Dir. of L.A.  
from Reno  
118 Faucet  
119 "The law-  
ass": Dick

[illegible]

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	16	61	Foggy	MAJORIS	13	56	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	59	Rain	MIAMI	16	61	Fair
ANKARA	4	29	Fair	MILAN	17	61	Foggy
ANTWERP	16	64	Fair	MONTREAL	-1	36	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Fair	MOSCOW	-5	23	Snow
BELGRADE	17	63	Fair	MURKIN	10	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	Overcast	NEWARK	1	34	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	9	49	Overcast	NICE	11	52	Overcast
BUCHAREST	16	58	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Misty	PARIS	18	63	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	66	Fair	PRAGUE	8	46	Fair
CHICAGO	17	64	Rain	ROME	14	57	Fair
COSMO DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	14	57	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Cloudy
DUNDEE	13	55	Overcast	TEHRAN	17	62	Cloudy
FLORENCE	4	43	Fair	TEL AVIV	13	55	Rain
FRANKFURT	3	27	Foggy	TOKYO	17	57	Overcast
GENEVA	1	34	Foggy	TORONTO	16	61	Fair
Helsinki	-1	31	Snow	VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
HONOLULU	10	50	Rain	WARSAW	8	46	Fair
ISTANBUL	9	46	Overcast	WASHINGTON	4	29	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	72	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	13	55	Fair				
LONDON	13	55	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 others and 1700 GMT; and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT.)

The map shows a low-pressure system (L) over the British Isles with a cold front extending southeast and a warm front extending northeast. A quasi-stationary front is located further east. High-pressure systems (H) are shown over Scandinavia and the Azores. Isotherms for 10°C and 15°C are drawn across the continent. Isobars for 1000, 1010, 1020, and 1030 mb are also indicated. Weather symbols for rain, snow, and thunderstorms are placed along the fronts. Major cities like Moscow, Berlin, and Paris are marked.

Thunderstorm		Warm Front	
Rain		Cold Front	
Snow		Occluded Front	
Wind Direction		Quasi-Stationary Front	

That cutback, Mr. Granquist said yesterday at a press briefing, is equal to eliminating the burden required by "all the people of Dubuque, Iowa, working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks per year doing nothing but filling out forms."

Still, it's a little hard to see what he means when he claims that this volume is neither "a confession nor an auto-biography." Certainly he is present in it. That "timid but ir-repressible epistot known as 'I'" must appear at least a half-dozen times on every page. And lest anyone believe Houseman when he

struggle that goes on between his pride and his sense of inadequacy that I for one would be happy to follow it for another thousand pages.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

SO FAR I'VE FAILED THE TEST EVERY TIME.

GARRY SHANDLING

...ALL'S WELL IN MOUNTAIN TIME, TOO

LOOK, AT LEAST  
LET ME HAVE  
HIS DOPE, MAN.  
IT'S GONNA  
SPOIL!

SO PRETTY.  
LOOK, RUNNING  
LATE.

---

\_\_\_\_\_

\* IF YA DIDN'T WANNA TALK  
WHY'D YA ANSWER THE PH







## Art Buchwald

Thou Shalt Not Covet  
A Banker's Blanket

WASHINGTON — Remember those wonderful advertisements of a few years ago telling you that if you brought a friend into a bank and he opened an account, you would receive anything from a toaster to a 25-inch color television set for steering him their way?

Well, it was a great gimmick and heaven knows how many people were dragged into banks by their friends. While the depositor was over at the teller's window filling out all the forms, the bounty hunter was escorted to the bank's hidden gift shop where he could select a token of the bank's esteem.



Buchwald

I even did it myself. A few years ago I talked my friend Brinkerhoff into putting all his savings into the Second National Trust and Dime Savings Bank of Georgetown and wound up with an electric blanket as my reward.

The other day a vice president of the bank came to see me. He was very angry. "Brinkerhoff has just taken all his funds out of the bank," he told me.

"I'm sorry to hear that," I said. "I guess he figured he could do better somewhere else."

"It's your responsibility to get him back," he said.

"I don't see how you figure that," I said. "All your advertisement asked me to do was bring a friend in. You said nothing about my guaranteeing he would stay with you."

"It should have been obvious when you accepted an electric blanket from us that we expected you to make sure that Brinkerhoff would stay with us. Do you think blankets grow on trees?"

I told him, "Well, if you want to know the truth, Brinkerhoff and I aren't talking any more."

"What happened?"

"My wife let it slip about three months later that I got an electric blanket for steering Brinkerhoff

into your bank. Since he got nothing for depositing his money there he accused me of being a shill for you and he stomped out of my house in a rage. I haven't heard from him since."

"You handled it very badly. We told you at the time not to mention your gift to anyone."

"There was nothing in your advertisement that said I had to keep my lips sealed."

"Well," he said, "now you see the results of your wife's indiscretion. You lost a friend and we lost an account."

"You bankers must be used to taking risks. What's the big deal?" "Banks don't take risks. That's why we're banks. I must ask you to return the electric blanket."

"You're crazy. I'm not going to give back a blanket that was given to me for bringing in a friend. Besides, the dog chewed a big hole in it and the wiring doesn't work any more."

"We can have it repaired. Frankly, we're not interested in the blanket. But we cannot allow people to accept gifts from us for bringing in new customers who keep pulling out their money. We're not Goodwill Industries."

"I'm aware of that," I said, "but my dog loves that blanket and he'll tear my arm off if I give it to you."

"You should have thought of that before you brought Brinkerhoff into the bank."

"Maybe if you had given him an electric blanket as well, Brinkerhoff wouldn't have taken his money out."

"The ad specifically said only friends of prospective clients would receive gifts. Had Brinkerhoff come in without a friend he might have been entitled to choose an appliance. But since you were the one who brought him, the responsibility rests with you. You vouch for him."

"You can't have your blanket back," I said.

"The vice president said, 'We don't want to be unreasonable. We'll give you until Monday to get Brinkerhoff back. If you don't, we'll never let you bring a friend into our bank again.'"

## Snails

By Ronald Koven

PARIS (WP)—Worms, it seems, are not the only animals that turn. Extract a snail from its shell, and it, too, can turn.

That seems to be the overwhelming lesson that the legions of snail eaters included in the French body politic are reduced to contemplating along with the grief of a great section of the nation after the death this week of a man who had come to be the very embodiment of gastropod gastronomy.

Marc Quinquandon was only 27 when he died this week, but already he had eaten his way to the top of the slippery world of snail eating. And the manner of Quinquandon's dying showed that he was not content to rest on his laurels as world champion snail eater.

He was on his way to cutting in half his own record of 12 dozen snails eaten in 11 minutes, 30 seconds — established in July — when indigestion felled him Saturday night.

## Their Worst

Within 24 hours, the six dozen snails he had ingested in three minutes had done their worst. Marc Quinquandon, despite all the considerable forces that his 367-pound body could muster, was no more.

A train engineer, Quinquandon had gained prominence in French snaildom as quickly as the appearance of slugs in the garden after a spring rain. At the Olympic Games of the Absurd in Lorraine in July, he defeated the whole field of challengers for the world title. It was a universally recognized triumph of northern French mind and technique over southern French romanticism as defined in the old Catalan proverb, "In July, neither snails nor worms."

As in all things, however, the Gauls are divided in three parts:

• The snail-eaters, who could only be sincere admirers of the man, however much they might also have felt envy, a quality that

is not alien to the French national character.

• The frog eaters, a segment of French society whose dominant position is a myth nurtured by the Anglo-Saxons. The insistence of the frog eaters that there is a far more subtle eating experience than the vulgar, garlic-laden heartiness of snail consumption is recognized by many non-partisan observers as the bitter expression of a party in decline. The frog eaters tell you that there is nothing to snail-eating but a rough taste for garlic and a peculiar texture.

• The consumers of steak-pommes frites — that great silent majority that rejects both the snail and the frog as unnatural diets that are a bad accompaniment to the national drink, carafe of grose rouge.

## Omnivorous

Yet in any analysis of France, things are, of course, not that simple. All the hybrid shades of those who eat both snails and frogs in varying proportions must also be taken into consideration in judging the French situation *apres* Quinquandon.

There has always been a small body of medically oriented gourmet who understood the stark truth that snails are hard to digest and that the snail is so omnivorous as to be able to devour plants like belladonna that are potentially fatal to man.

The real connoisseur prefers

the rangy taste of the wild snail. But the more prudent and practiced take care to give those snails a minimal domestication of two weeks to allow them to rid themselves of all traces of toxic substances before consigning them to gastric butter.

After *l'affaire* Quinquandon, however, it is an open question whether the snail eaters of France and the commercial interests that crawl behind them are going to be able to maintain their current role in French society.

## Unregulated

For one thing, it seems inevitable that the state will be called upon to lay down rules in one of the last unregulated sectors of French commerce. According to one estimate, there are 40,000 kinds of edible and non-edible snails. Careful codification of what can and cannot be eaten and under what conditions opens tempting vistas for battalions of regulation writers.

There is also going to have to be a more serious cataloging of ways to prepare escargot. There are eight recipes in the Languedoc region alone. It may be that the Quinquandon affair is going to give new impetus to those who prepare escargot in the dominant Burgundian way that is almost the only method of preparation known in the United States — with melted butter, chopped parsley and heavy on the garlic.

Quinquandon, a Lorrainer from eastern France, represented a dissident faction of snail eaters

Death of a Gastropod Gladiator May Spark New Controls  
On the Gallic Way of Preparing and Eating the Escargot

## PEOPLE: Artist Chops Off 2 Fingers To Protest 'Runaround'

"First he put the phone down, then he swung the ax," said Donna Frost. "Nobody screamed. He didn't make a sound. You can still see where the blade cut into the counter. There wasn't much blood, just a few drops. He left behind a rat trap with a dollar bill in it, his briefcase and his hatchet. He walked out of here so calmly that I thought it was a piece of theater — until I saw his fingers lying on the floor." Henry Benvenuti was an artist with a message. He was tired of the runaround. He parked his car in front of the New York office of the *Soho Weekly News*, walked to the reception desk where Donna Frost, who works in the newspaper's advertising office, was standing. Then he telephoned the editor he had come to see. "He told me," said the *News* art editor Gerald Mazzonzi, "he wanted to rap about the art world." I told him, "Look, man, I'm right on deadline. I'm finishing a column. Leave your number, I'll call you back." He said I was just like all the other art editors, and that he'd leave a message at the desk. Then he hung up. After he was taken to New York's Bellevue Hospital, Benvenuti told the surgeons that he did not want them to reattach his fingers. "He was speaking to the world," says his roommate Lesley Ferrari. "He did it for all the artists who don't have the clout, the connections, who can't come up with the payola. He wasn't depressed about anything. He did it as a sacrifice. He said that he was acting 'in the name of art.'"

fears that once the bridge is the tourists who flock to G will also come to Faro.

The Miss America Pageant filed a libel suit against Penthouse magazine last week for publishing a photograph of the pageant's image by portraying her as a "total product" of Philip Claff's imagination. The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Camden, N.J., for two weeks a similar suit by Penthouse International by Pring, 23, of Chesham, Wye, was Miss Wyoming in the pageant. Joseph Kraft, Penthouse president and general editor, denied the article in the magazine issue libeled Miss Pring. Kraft said the magazine's "Miss Wyoming's Unique" was a "total product" of Philip Claff's imagination. The article describes "Charlene," was identified as Miss Wyoming in the 1978 pageant, performing acts during her talent portion as a baton twirler. La Horra, pageant president, identified Pring "sufficiently to hurt" a very badly and tarnish the image of the Miss America Pageant. The suit seeks unspecified damages from Penthouse. Pring's libel and invasion of privacy suit, which was filed in Chesham district court, seeks \$50,000 from Penthouse and its managing distributor.

To follow a yellow brick first you have to build a brick road. That's exactly what New York Department of Transportation intends to do. The accepting bids for the building two yellow sidewalks in the Chittenden, where L. Frank author of "Wonderful Wizard of Oz," was born. The sidewalk runs for 500 feet on either side of the main road, and must be a withstanding angry witcher winged monkeys.

Another entry for the O California List: A Los Angeles has been reprimanded for skating too fast through downtown crowds. Doug McCreary, 33, was arrested and booked on suspicion of endangering public safety. An attorney hearing officer told him, "You are not the good of others" and not going along at 20 mph in an hour told police to go back to work. —SAMUEL JU

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**HOW TO MOVE OUT OF ENGLAND WITHOUT LOSING YOUR SHIRT**

Move with us to London. We guarantee a solid down to earth price and a smooth safe crossing and we promise not to lose your shirt or anything else for that matter.

**INTERDEAN LONDON**

961.41.41

Other London offices:

AMSTERDAM: 44.09.44

ATHENS: 941.80.66

BARCELONA: 652.31.11

BONNE: 65.09.27

BREMEN: 31.02.91

BRUSSELS: 269.54.00

CALCUTTA: 90.00.00

CHICAGO: 595.74.64

FRANKFURT: 061.001.2001

GENEVA: 43.65.31

HONGKONG: 448.93.93

LONG BEACH: 598.55.11

MADRID: 67.12.20

MUNICH: 141.50.35

MUSCAT: 597.17.60

PARIS: 742.65.11

ROME: 47.43.17

VIENNA: 52.63.64

ZURICH: 60.20.00

AA in English daily. Paris. Tel. 551. 38.70/325.75.00.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATRE**

Established 1963

The only professional English-speaking theatre on the continent.

**JOAN FONTAINE**

starting in

**'THE LION IN WINTER'**

by James Goldman

Curtain daily at 8 p.m., except Sundays. Box office open daily from 9 a.m. until after the performance.

Vienna's English Theatre

Vienna 8, Josephstadt 12

Tel. 42.12.00

**DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS**

Marital or contested annulment, low cost. Hold or Domestic Specific. Fast, efficient and 100% success rate. \$275 fee. Booklet/consulting by Dr. F. Gonzalez, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Western Union D.C. 20000. U.S.A. Tel. 202.452.8531. Worldwide service.

**DRINKING PROBLEM AA IN ENGLISH**

AA in English. Tuesday 8.30 pm. TWCA, Polstrasse 41, third floor.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL**

WE TRY HARDER

33 Bd. Henry-V. Paris

Contact Mr. Mollet, Tel. 27.25.55, 27.25.56, 27.25.57, 27.25.58, 27.25.59, 27.25.60, 27.25.61, 27.25.62, 27.25.63, 27.25.64, 27.25.65, 27.25.66, 27.25.67, 27.25.68, 27.25.69, 27.25.70, 27.25.71, 27.25.72, 27.25.73, 27.25.74, 27.25.75, 27.25.76, 27.25.77, 27.25.78, 27.25.79, 27.25.80, 27.25.81, 27.25.82, 27.25.83, 27.25.84, 27.25.85, 27.25.86, 27.25.87, 27.25.88, 27.25.89, 27.25.90, 27.25.91, 27.25.92, 27.25.93, 27.25.94, 27.25.95, 27.25.96, 27.25.97, 27.25.98, 27.25.99, 27.26.00, 27.26.01, 27.26.02, 27.26.03, 27.26.04, 27.26.05, 27.26.06, 27.26.07, 27.26.08, 27.26.09, 27.26.10, 27.26.11, 27.26.12, 27.26.13, 27.26.14, 27.26.15, 27.26.16, 27.26.17, 27.26.18, 27.26.19, 27.26.20, 27.26.21, 27.26.22, 27.26.23, 27.26.24, 27.26.25, 27.26.26, 27.26.27, 27.26.28, 27.26.29, 27.26.30, 27.26.31, 27.26.32, 27.26.33, 27.26.34, 27.26.35, 27.26.36, 27.26.37, 27.26.38, 27.26.39, 27.26.40, 27.26.41, 27.26.42, 27.26.43, 27.26.44, 27.26.45, 27.26.46, 27.26.47, 27.26.48, 27.26.49, 27.26.50, 27.26.51, 27.26.52, 27.26.53, 27.26.54, 27.26.55, 27.26.56, 27.26.57, 27.26.58, 27.26.59, 27.26.60, 27.26.61, 27.26.62, 27.26.63, 27.26.64, 27.26.65, 27.26.66, 27.26.67, 27.26.68, 27.26.69, 27.26.70, 27.26.71, 27.26.72, 27.26.73, 27.26.74, 27.26.75, 27.26.76, 27.26.77, 27.26.78, 27.26.79, 27.26.80, 27.26.81, 27.26.82, 27.26.83, 27.26.84, 27.26.85, 27.26.86, 27.26.87, 27.26.88, 27.26.89, 27.26.90, 27.26.91, 27.26.92, 27.26.93, 27.26.94, 27.26.95, 27.26.96, 27.26.97, 27.26.98, 27.26.99, 27.27.00, 27.27.01, 27.27.02, 27.27.03, 27.27.04, 27.27.05, 27.27.06, 27.27.07, 27.27.08, 27.27.09, 27.27.10, 27.27.11, 27.27.12, 27.27.13, 27.27.14, 27.27.15, 27.27.16, 27.27.17, 27.27.18, 27.27.19, 27.27.20, 27.27.21, 27.27.22, 27.27.23, 27.27.24, 27.27.25, 27.27.26, 27.27.27, 27.27.28, 27.27.29, 27.27.30, 27.27.31, 27.27.32, 27.27.33, 27.27.34, 27.27.35, 27.27.36, 27.27.37, 27.27.38, 27.27.39, 27.27.40, 27.27.41, 27.27.42, 27.27.43, 27.27.44, 27.27.45, 27.27.46, 27.27.47, 27.27.48, 27.27.49, 27.27.50, 27.27.51, 27.27.52, 27.27.53, 27.27.54, 27.27.55, 27.27.56, 27.27.57, 27.27.58, 27.27.59, 27.27.60, 27.27.61, 27.27.62, 27.27.63, 27.27.64, 27.27.65, 27.27.66, 27.27.67, 27.27.68, 27.27.69, 27.27.70, 27.27.71, 27.27.72, 27.27.73, 27.27.74, 27.27.75, 27.27.76, 27.27.77, 27.27.78, 27.27.79, 27.27.80, 27.27.81, 27.27.82, 27.27.83, 27.27.84, 27.27.85, 27.27.86, 27.27.87, 27.27.88, 27.27.89, 27.27.90, 27.27.91, 27.27.92, 27.27.93, 27.27.94, 27.27.95, 27.27.96, 27.27.97, 27.27.98, 27.27.99, 27.28.00, 27.28.01, 27.28.02, 27.28.03, 27.28.04, 27.28.05, 27.28.06, 27.28.07, 27.28.08, 27.28.09, 27.28.10, 27.28.11, 27.28.12, 27.28.13, 27.28.14, 27.28.15, 27.28.16, 27.28.17, 27.28.18, 27.28.19, 27.28.20, 27.28.21, 27.28.22, 27.28.23, 27.28.24, 27.28.25, 27.28.26, 27.28.27, 27.28.28, 27.28.29, 27.28.30, 27.28.31, 27.28.32, 27.28.33, 27.28.34, 27.28.35, 27.28.36, 27.28.37, 27.28.38, 27.28.39, 27.28.40, 27.28.41, 27.28.42, 27.28.43, 27.28.44, 27.28.45, 27.28.46, 27.28.47, 27.28.48, 27.28.49, 27.28.50, 27.28.51, 27.28.52, 27.28.53, 27.28.54, 27.28.55, 27.28.56, 27.28.57, 27.28.58, 27.28.59, 27.28.60, 27.28.61, 27.28.62, 27.28.63, 27.28.64, 27.28.65, 27.28.66, 27.28.67, 27.28.68, 27.28.69, 27.28.70, 27.28.71, 27.28.72, 27.28.73, 27.28.74, 27.28.75, 27.28.76, 27.28.77, 27.28.78, 27.28.79, 27.28.80, 27.28.81, 27.28.82, 27.28.83, 27.28.84, 27.28.85, 27.28.86, 27.28.87, 27.28.88, 27.28.89, 27.28.90, 27.28.91, 27.28.92, 27.28.93, 27.28.94, 27.28.95, 27.28.96, 27.28.97, 27.28.98, 27.28.99, 27.29.00, 27.29.01, 27.29.02, 27.29.03, 27.29.04, 27.29.05, 27.29.06, 27.29.07, 27.29.08, 27.29.09, 27.29.10, 27.29.11, 27.29.12, 27.29.13, 27.29.14, 27.29.15, 27.29.16, 27.29.17, 27.29.18, 27.29.19, 27.29.20, 27.29.21, 27.29.22, 27.29.23, 27.29.24, 27.29.25, 27.29.26, 27.29.27, 27.29.28, 27.29.29, 27.29.30, 27.29.31, 27.29.32, 27.29.33, 27.29.34, 27.29.35, 27.29.36, 27.29.37, 27.29.38, 27.29.39, 27.29.40, 27.29.41, 27.29.42, 27.29.43, 27.29.44, 27.29.45, 27.29.46, 27.29.47, 27.29.48, 27.29.49, 27.29.50, 27.29.51, 27.29.52, 27.29.53, 27.29.54, 27.29.55, 27.29.56, 27.29.57, 27.29.58, 27.29.59, 27.29.60, 27.29.61, 27.29.62, 27.29.63, 27.29.64, 27.29.65, 27.29.66, 27.29.67, 27.29.68, 27.29.69, 27.29.70, 27.29.71, 27.29.72, 27.29.73, 27.29.74, 27.29.75, 27.29.76, 27.29.77, 27.29.78, 27.29.79, 27.29.80, 27.29.81, 27.29.82, 27.29.83, 27.29.84, 27.29.85, 27.29.86, 27.29.87, 27.29.88, 27.29.89, 27.29.90, 27.29.91, 27.29.92, 27.29.93, 27.29.94, 27.29.95, 27.29.96, 27.29.97, 27.29.98, 27.29.99, 27.30.00, 27.30.01, 27.30.02, 27.30.03, 27.30.04, 27.30.05, 27.30.06, 27.30.07, 27.30.08, 27.30.09, 27.30.10, 27.30.11, 27.30.12, 27.30.13, 27.30.14, 27.30.15, 27.30.16, 27.30.17, 27.30.18, 27.30.19, 27.30.20, 27.30.21, 27.30.22, 27.30.23, 27.30.24, 27.30.25, 27.30.26, 27.30.27, 27.30.28, 27.30.29, 27.30.30, 27.30.31, 27.30.32, 27.30.33, 27.30.34, 27.30.35, 27.30.36, 27.30.37, 27.30.38, 27.30.39, 27.30.40, 27.30.41, 27.30.42, 27.30.43, 27.30.44, 27.30.45, 27.30.46, 27.30.47, 27.30.48, 27.30.49, 27.30.50, 27.30.51, 27.30.52, 27.30.53, 27.30.54, 27.30.55, 27.30.56, 27.30.57, 27.30.58, 27.30.59, 27.30.60, 27.30.61, 27.30.62, 27.30.63, 27.30.64, 27.30.65, 27.30.66, 27.30.67, 27.30.68, 27.30.69, 27.30.70, 27.30.71, 27.30.72, 27.30.73, 27.30.74, 27.30.75, 27.30.76, 27.30.77, 27.30.78, 27.30.79, 27.30.80, 27.30.81, 27.30.82, 27.30.83, 27.30.84, 27.30.85, 27.30.86, 27.30.87, 27.30.88, 27.30.89, 27.30.90, 27.30.91, 27.30.92, 27.30.93, 27.30.94, 27.30.95, 27.30.96, 27.30.97, 27.30.98, 27.30.99, 27.31.00, 27.31.01, 27.31.02, 27.31.03, 27.31.04, 27.31.05, 27.31.06, 27.31.07, 27.31.08, 27.31.09, 27.31.10, 27.31.11, 27.31.12, 27.31.13, 27.31.14, 27.31.15, 27.31.16, 27.31.17, 27.31.18, 27.31.19, 27.31.20, 27.31.21, 27.31.22, 27.31.23, 27.31.24, 27.31.25, 27.31.26, 27.31.27, 27.31.28, 27.31.29, 27.31.30, 27.31.31, 27.31.32, 27.31.33, 27.31.34, 27.31.35, 27.31.36, 27.31.37, 27.31.38, 27.31.39, 27.31.40, 27.31.41, 27.31.42, 27.31.43, 27.31.44, 27.31.45, 27.31.46, 27.31.47, 27.31.48, 27.31.49, 27.31.50, 27.31.51, 27.31.52, 27.31.53, 27.31.54, 27.31.55, 27.31.56, 27.31.57, 27.31.58, 27.31.59, 27.31.60, 27.31.61, 27.31.62, 27.31.63, 27.31.64, 27.31.65, 27.31.66, 27.31.67, 27.31.68, 27.31.69, 27.31.70, 27.31.71, 27.31.72, 27.31.73, 27.31.74, 27.31.75, 27.31.76, 27.31.77, 27.31.78, 27.31.79, 27.31.80, 27.31.81, 27.31.82, 27.31.83, 27.31.84, 27.31.85, 27.31.86, 27.31.87, 27.31.88, 27.31.89, 27.31.90, 27.31.91, 27.31.92, 27.31.93, 27.31.94, 27.31.95, 27.31.96, 27.31.97, 27.31.98, 27.31.99, 27.32.00, 27.32.01, 27.32.02, 27.32.0